RS. 166-8
Will buy a
ROYAL WEST-END CYCLE.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.,
52, Tamarind Lane, Fort,
BOMBAY.

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—18

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BREVVS

VOL. VIII, NO. 28 — BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1921. — TWO ANNAS.

MOTOR CYCLES.
English made from Rs. 1,150 to Rs. 1,750 Quotations free from
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.,
52, Tamarind Lane, Fort,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date. 1921	Steamer.	Tons.
22nd January	"SICILIA."	6,702
25th "	"MOREA."	10,890
4th February	"KAISAR-I-HIND"	11,430
12th "	"PLASSY" (a)	7,346
19th "	"MALWA"	10,333
26th "	"NALDERA" (b)	15,825
5th March.	"CALEDONIA"	7,573
12th "	"DONGOLA" (c)	8,056
19th "	"CHINA" (c)	7,952
26th "	"NARKUNDA" (b)	16,118
2nd April	"KALYAN"	8,987
9th "	"CALEDONIA" (c)	7,573
16th "	"KAISAR-I-HIND"	11,430
23rd "	"MANTUA" (b)	10,902
30th "	"SICILIA"	6,702

(a) PLASSY.—Through steamer from Far East. Calls Bombay for Mails only.

(b) NALDERA, NARKUNDA and MANTUA.—Through steamers from Australia. Only have limited accommodation available for passengers from Bombay.

(c) CALEDONIA and CHINA.—Terminal voyages at Marseilles, but special railway facilities will be arranged in connection with these ships only.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—It is notified that there will be No special trains across France for some considerable time to come.

DOGS.—Under no circumstances can Dogs be conveyed by the Company's passenger carrying steamers.

British India Company's sailings to Port Said and Plymouth only.

Date. 1921	Steamer.	Tons.
20th January	"KANDALA"	3,246
3rd February	"CHANDA" *	6,169
28th "	"NEURALIA"	3,062
About middle of April	SH E "MASHOBRA"	3,200

* "CHANDA" has accommodation for a limited number of second class saloon passengers only.

Sailings to Straits and China and Australia.

Date.	Steamer.	Remarks.
29th January	"NARKUNDA"	Calls Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
10th February	"DILWARA"	Calls Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.
23rd "	"MANTUA"	Calls Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage by P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
* Yoshida Maru No. 3.	M. Kozaka.	4646	22nd Jan.	30th Jan.
Rangoon Maru.	T. Osada	5060	31st Jan.	18th Feb.
† Malacca Maru	M. Tsuchashi.	5373	18th Feb.	21st Feb.
Bielefeld Kawachi Maru	Lang R. Arakida	4460 5879	17th Feb 18th Feb	23rd Feb. 1st Mar.

* This steamer has no accomodation for passengers.
† This steamer arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.

For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers	Captain	Arrival	Departure
Durma Maru	R Yago	15th Jan	25th Jan.
Burma Maru	S Kobayashi	30 th "	1st Feb.
Saigon Maru	I Ijichi	10th Feb.	22nd Feb.
Kasado Maru	T Watanabe	15th Feb.	28th Feb.

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Captial	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Share holders	£ 750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE.
14, Gracechurch Street, London, N. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	New York
Colombo	Kota Bhru (Kalantan)	Penang
Delhi		Rangoon
Galle		Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
BRANCH, Ahmedabad.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH, Ahmrdabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND	66,00,00

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 8 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received first for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms Rules on application.
H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.
BRANCHES: Ahmedabad Navsari, Mahisana, Dabhoi, Surat, Pellad, Patan, Amreli and Bombay.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	20,00,000
Reserve Fund	14,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 8 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on term which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereoin; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVING BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
G. R. RANDEL,
General Manaer.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISH 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Reserved Fund	Yen 50,000,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fentien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Riddo Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Surabaya, Sydney, Tientain, Hamburg, Saigon Branches:—
Tsinam, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostoek.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interests is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
N. OTSUKA,
Manager.
Post Box No. 204.
Hornby Road, Bombay

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN LTD.
Incorporate by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 60,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 45,000,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 9,000,000

HEAD OFFICE TAIPEH FORMOSA
BRANCHES.

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.
J. IHARA.
Manager.
80, Explanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK,
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 70,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 40,000,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 14,200,000

HEAD OFFICE, OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hanta	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriabumachi
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Niihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accured amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and far shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
J. SATO,
Manager.
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 869.

THE EASTERN BANK LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Bagdad, Basrah, Basrah City, Amara, Hillah, Mosul & Bahrein

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 755,242
Reserve Fund	£ 220,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,197,468

BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 5½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
CORRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 4 per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, LOANS and CREDIT granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken.
PURCHASE and SALE of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK, LIMITED.
Head Office—APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Branch:—MUMBADEVI (in the City).
AUTHORIZED & ISSUED CAPI-

	Rs.
TAL	10,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	97,407
CONTINGENCY FUND	1,15,700

DIRECTORS.
Sir Goculdas Kahandas Parekh, Kt. Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. Mahomed Hajeebhoy, (Messrs Hajeebhoy Laljii & Co.).
B. K. Ghose, Esq.
Lalji Govindji, Esq. (Messrs. Bhucandas Govandji & Co.).
Naranji Dayal, Esq. (Messrs. Premchan Chhaganlal & Co.).
Krishnadas Goverdhandas Madiwala, (Messrs Sakharam Mancharam).
Gopaldas Tricumji Jivandas, Esq. (Messrs Tricumji Jivandas), Managing Director.
CURRENT DEPOSITS—Interest allowe at 3 per cent. annum on Rs. 300 to Rs 1,00,000.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at 5 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposit may be ascertained from the Bank.
LOANS, CASH CREDITS AND OVER DRAFTS given on approved securities.
LOCAL DEMANDS BILLS collected free of charge.
Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.
GOPALDAS TRICAMJI,
Managing Director.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY).
HEAD OFFICE:—Bombay.
BRANCH:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve liability for calls	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Rs. 2,63,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVING BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent
STERLING DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
C. J. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	3,97,61,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-8-20	59,76,150

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Mursban Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street. Share Bazar, Rogay Building, Apollo Street.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figures. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS. Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
Banking business of every description transacted.
A. B. OLIPHANT.
Ag. Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED
ESTABLISH 13TH MAY, 1915.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,65,017	8	3
Reserve Funds	15,69,858	4	5

Dividend of the rate of 12 per cent. per annum has been declared, by the Bank in paid-up capital.
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyredabad	Multan City
Bombay	(Sindh)	Montgomery
Calcutta	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Hapur	Ludhiana	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVING BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bang grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc. of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to
DES RAJ MEHRA.
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED
ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed, Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to.
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Head Office
8-5 Clive St., Calcutta.
THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.
MARTIN & Co.
Managing Agent.
INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1906
Insure under An Endowment Policy
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT
For all particulars and forms apply to— G. N. B. Yes.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager, Calcutta.
Branch Secretary, LIFTONS BUILDINGS, 32, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED
7A, FORT STREET BOMBAY.
BRANCH-KARACHI, Agencies in all parts of India.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 5 per cent.
FIXED DEPOSITS for short period, one year and more accepted, interest allowed for 12 months at 6 per cent. for 5000 and under and at 6½ per cent on sums above 5000, special rates for large deposits Cheques or Receipts of any part of India accepted at par in long term deposits
ADVANCES MADE, OVERDRAFTS ALLOWED, CASH CREDITS OPENED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.
Bills for Collection accepted. Every description of Banking business undertaken.
SHARES AVAILABLE AT PAR.
G. P. Notes, Shares, Stocks bought and sold Free-of Charge for Customers.
Short terms deposits invited on favourable terms.
Further particulars from:— KHOSLA & CO.,
Post Box 22. 'Phone 5308, Manag
INDIAN CAPITAL. INDIAN MANAGEMENT!

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	£1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$20,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE, 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Mukwoa	Soerabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

INSURANCE.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRODENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY
CHAIRMAN.
The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTION.
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Stalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar-at-Law
Jamnadas Dwarkadas Esq., (Pragjee Koorjee & Co.)
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J. P. (Moolji Jetha & Co.) (Ex-officio).
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely libered without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies book to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from Influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars apply to:—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Manager.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane.
CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.
RAE & CO.,
Managing Agents
or
DHUKANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency.
18, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

According to the Govt. of India Insurance Blue Book.
The eldest Life Office of Bengal.
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Established 1891.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 3,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy holders office and the eldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign office before assuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to—
The Secretary or The Chief Agents
369, Bow Bazar D. SEN & Co.
Street Calcutta. 1 Chowringhee
Calcutta.
Agency Applications Invited.

HOTEL.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL.
at which to put up at in Railway is the
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.
Dinner Table a speciality,
Competent Chofs, High Class Cuisny and Billiard tables.
Charney Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 111.

EASTERN HOTEL AND RESTAURANT,
19, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Board and lodging Rs. 5- per day.
Large Airy Rooms!
Home Comforts!
Excellent Cuisine!
Outside meals and hot Tiffins supplied.
Special rates for monthly residents.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH-MEN ONLY.
THE
Royal Yakuti.

This Yakuti or life giving neeter has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this Country; but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills. Rupees ten only. Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM.—RAJKOT—(Kathiawar). India.

KATOL

The Best Insecticide Ans. 11 per tin.
JAPAN INSECT POWDER CO.
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

Ladies Blouses Washed As. 6 to Rs. 1
,, ,, Cleaned Rs. 1 to Rs. 2-8
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co
High Class Cleaners & Launderers.
Hamam Street, Fort,
BOMBAY. 1

P. B. MISTRY & Co.

We have large stock on hand of
White Italian Marble Tiles and Slabs
Best Belgium Black Marble Tiles and colour
Spanish White Glazed Tiles and flooring tiles, etc.
Old Custom House Road
Circle, BOMBAY
Tel. Add:—SATSANG.
Telep. No. 3941

Blame It on Your Nerves

Nervous weak and excitable people suffer from headache, neuralgia, hysteria, wakefulness and experience over-excitement and worry and anxiety over almost any little cause. A safe and efficient remedy for such conditions to give you rest and strength and so prove a true nerve tonic is Prof. James' Electro Tonic Pearls Rs. 2-4 per bot of 40 Pearls, by V. P. P Sea.

Anglo-Indian Drug & Chemical Co.
Jama Masjid, BOMBAY

KATOL
STICKS
Destroys Mosquitos Rs. 1-4 per box
JAPAN INSECT POWDER CO.
Princess St., BOMBAY.

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WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 208. Prices Re. 1-14. Liberal Commission to Agents and Local sellers. Please apply to S. A. SHARANGDHAR, 53, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

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Weak Chests	Bronchitis
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If you have had Influenza, Fever or Malaria, it will prevent all the bad after effects and make you a stronger man than before. Try one bottle and you will be surprised at its wonderful efficacy. You cannot buy anything half as good anywhere. Rs. 2-8 per bottle of 4 oz. Dose one teaspoonful.
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Judge the quality of an article from the popularity that it gains.
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Each pen carries a 5-year guarantee certificate
Prices from Rs. 2-12 upwards,
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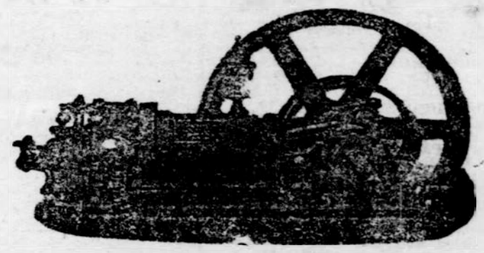

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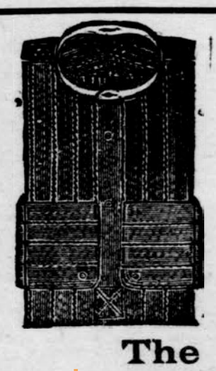

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Superior Quality & Ideal wear Rs. 2-8 each
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DIABETES SPECIALIST.
RARE AND INVALUABLE SPECIFIC FOR THE CURE OF "DIABETES."

The following are two of the numerous certificates received :—
Mr. Vithaidas P. Attawala, merchant, Bombay, writes on 28-11-20 :—I was suffering from Diabetes for the last 16 years and had tried many Doctors of Bombay but without any effect. I then put myself under the treatment of Doctor S. R. Iyengar and he prescribed a course of 48 days for me and that I was completely cured at the end of the course. Before I commenced Dr. Iyengar's treatment, my urine was examined by a Bombay M. D., the per centage of sugar was more than 4 per cent. After the treatment, my urine was examined on 20th November, 1920 at Dr. Masina Hospital Cathelegical Laboratory of Bombay "Sugar was found Nil"—which means a perfect cure of the obstinate disease which had baffled the treatment of many Doctors and Physicians before. I really consider that Dr. S Rangaswami Iyengar is a SPECIALIST in this disease. I recommend him to all suffering from the bad disease for the rare quality and of its valuable Drugs."
Mr. Damodher Raghoba Raote, Landlord, Worli, Bombay wrote on 3rd December 1920 :—"I was suffering from Diabetes for the last 12 years and I tried many well known Doctors and M. B.'s., during that period but could not get entire cure. In September last, I had a severe attack of Pneumonia which seriously affected my Diabetes disease and was under the treatment of Dr. Masina. I was cured of Pneumonia after a short time but my Diabetes disease was in an increasing state and I could get no relief. Dr. Masina examined my urine and found I was passing 6 to 7 per cent. sugar and specific gravity was 1037. Finding no relief at all, I was put under treatment of Dr. S. Rangaswami Iyengar, Specialist in Diabetes. I have much pleasure to say that after a special treatment of 35 days I found my Diabetes disease properly checked and sugar NIL and Specific Gravity 1013. "I can safely recommend Dr. Iyengar's specific to any of the suffering Diabetes patients."
CONSULTATION :—9 to 10 a.m. & 5 to 7 p.m.
ADDRESS :— Marker House, opposite N. G. Library, Khetwadi Main Road, Girgaum.
TELEGRAMS :—"DIABETES." Bombay.

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Note quickly and visit our old shop to buy Saffron, Musk, Amber, Baras—Kapur—Myrrabolams—Momial Silajit—Khapedyoon, etc.
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Always use our
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As. Six and Twelve per bottle.
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It cures all sorts of eye diseases and also stys, Soreness, opthalmic irritis, Cataract spots, etc. and makes eye Cool and brilliant Rs. 50 per one Tola. Sample bottle Re. 1 (one only.)
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R 2293

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—A new batch of students wishing to be prepared for General Commerce and Specialised Banking Courses for examination in 1922, is being enrolled. Apply immediately, 80, Esplanade Road.
R 2301

GENTLEMAN, Engineer English trainee, will give Motoring tuition (driving and mechanism) to gentle people only. No chauffeur class need apply. Apply Box No. 1702, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R 2189 7877

LOST.

LOST.—CHEQUE No. 21, Rs. 3,000 on Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd., in favour of Gulabchand Hiralal. Party finding it will return it to the Bank. If cashed it will be on his/their own responsibility.
R 2298

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—CLERKS with good handwriting. Apply in own handwriting to SABNIS & CO., 16, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay.
R 2307

WANTED for a Printing Press, a good PROOF READERS, knowing Gujarati and English. Pay according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 1746, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R 2273 8089

WANTED—AN ACCOUNTANT, a Gujrati Hindu having experience of Printing Press preferred. Pay Rs. 150. Write Box No. 1750, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R 2283 8105

WANTED.—GRADUATE or UNDER GRADUATE, experienced TEACHER and a LADY KINDERGARTENIST. Appl Principal, Universal High School, Churn Road Junction.
R. 2253. 8038

WANTED—A GRADUATE with History for Bansda High School, from the 1st March. Pay 75-10/2-125. Apply with testimonials to the undersigned on or before 15th February, 1921. J. H. ANJARIA, Head-Master, Bansda, (Surat District).
C 8088

WANTED.—A smart and intelligen TYPIST, one having experience in Mechanical and Electrical Engineers' office will be preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials and salary expected to Box No. 1751, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C 8023

WANTED—An experienced SHORTHAND TYPIST with good knowledge of English. One knowing Gujarati preferred. Pay Rs. 100 plus Rs. 15 scarcity allowance. Apply sharp to Box No. 1747, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
2274 8090

WANTED—SUPERINTENDENT for Foundry, must have thorough experience and be able to attend to office routine in English. Apply stating experience with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1758, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R2297

WANTED.—An experienced man, with thorough knowledge and English correspondence and accounts Salary according to qualification. Apply KASAMALI DAWOODBHOY, c/o Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors, Gresham Building.
R 2300

WANTED—A young man who is or has been a Building Contractor or Contractor's Agent in Bombay and knows the trade well. Handsome salary to the right man. Apply in the first instance giving full particulars of experience to Box No. 1757, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R 2296

WANTED—EUROPEAN and ANGLO-INDIAN MOTOR MECHANICS, also Indian Motor Fitters and Drivers. Applications should be made in writing to the WORKS MANAGER, Loco Shops, G. I. P. Railway, Parel, with copies of testimonials and details of previous experience.
C 8133

WANTED—An expert OPERATOR for a Cinema House at Rawalpindi. Apply with testimonials, in person, to the undersigned between 1 and 3 p.m. up to Saturday next. J. N. MEHTA, New Sardar Ashram, Sita Ram Buildings, Bombay.
R 2292 8123

WANTED—An experienced and hard-working COMPOUNDER to work whole time. One knowing dozes of medicines and writing decent hand should only apply to the PIONEER MEDICAL Supply Co., Princess Street, Bombay. Hindus will be prefered.
R 2276 8092

WANTED—A competant and hardworking CLERK with knowledge of acounts and Typewriting. One with previous experience will be preferred. Liberal pay will be given to a really competant man. For particulars apply to the PIONEER MEDICAL SUPPLY CO., Princess Street, Bombay.
R 2276 8093

WANTED—(a) DRILL and GYMNASIUM TEACHERS, knowing English well, (b) MUSIC TEACHERS, knowing well Indian Music and Harmonium playing; (c) DRAWING TEACHERS, Teachers and 4th Year painting Certificate essential; (d) SEWING MISTRESSES, Knowledge of all kind Needlework and using Knitting Machine essential; (e) GIRLS SCHOOLS ENGLISH LADY TEACHERS, Matric or School Final. Salary for (a), (b) and (c) Rs. 55-4-135 plus W. A. Rs. 17 p.m. Salary for (d) and (e) Rs. 45-3-105 plus W. A. Rs. 17 p.m. Apply before the 3rd February, 1921, to D. G. PADHYE Secretary, Schools Committee, Municipal Office, Fort.
C 8071

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—TUITIONS or PRIVATE WORK by an experienced graduate for an hour in the morning or evening. Apply Box No. 1760, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R 2303

ENGLAND RETURNED GRADUATE, may act as SECRETARY, COMPANION, TUTOR or in any other capacity in a rich Parsee, Hindoo or Mahomedan family in return for comfortable Board. Apply Box No. 1759, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R 2302

WANTED—A SITUATION as a Manager to any of the Indian export and import firms in Bombay by an expert in the line. Salary Rs. 300 per mensem. Experienced for 15 years and good references will be given, if necessary. Apply Box No. 1748, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R 2281 8103

WANTED.

WANTED—PREMISES, suitable for a Bank for immediate possession. Situation any of the Hornby Road or Esplanade Road or Apollo Street. Apply stating particulars and rent, etc., to Box No. 1736, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C 8142

WANTED AGENTS—We desire to appoint Agents in every City and Town in India, Burma and Ceylon. A splendid opportunity for energetic and influential persons to make money during spare hours. Apply to-day to the UNITED PROVINCES OIL MILLS, CO., LIMITED, Belanganj, Agra.
R 4696 8065

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE A PLOT NO. 4 12 acres in side well and 100 trees of Mangoes on Gunga falls. Apply KAMRUDIN and SONS, Nasik.
R 2278 9000

FOR SALE—AUSTIN CAR 1920 Model in good condition. Apply to STANDARD AUTOMOBILE CO., opposite Parekh Hospital, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.
R2295

CUTTING MACHINE 28 "Krause", quite new for sale. And hand press and perforater secondhand or new wanted. Apply Box No. 1756, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R2294

AVAILABLE—Petrol for Bombay and other places. Reasonable rates. Consignment booked promptly. NARAINDAS & Co., Automobile Engineers, Karachi, Telegrams: "Automobile."
R 2296

RARE APPORTUNITY FOR INVESTERS. —A prosperous going furniture shop is TO BE SOLD at New Queens Road as the Owner wishes to retire. Apply at Premises.
R. 2269. 8068

FOR SALE—Undersigned wishes to dispose of a few hundred SHARES of THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. at present market rate. Offers invited. Apply to Box No. 1754, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C 8129

PRINTING MACHINARY—READY delivery Tradles, Cuttings, Stitching and Ink. Prices moderate. Apply:—PRINTERS' EMPORIUM, 30, Picket Road, Bombay No. 2.
R 2262 8047

130 RUPEES, Brand New Fox Portable Typewriter, with travelling case Complete, Buy to-day. Facsimile Typewritten Printing on the Multigraph undertaken One to ten thousand Copies—all originals Specimen of work post free on application STANDARD TYPEWRITING CO., 259/261 Hornby Rd., opp. Cox and Co., Fort.

ONE four cylinder MERCEDES CAR 16/45 H. P. very powerful (Silent Knight engine) handsome looking car. Fitted with special boat-shaped body, disappearing hood. Five seater, two folding seats, luggage carrier detachable rims, also electric lights. Four speed gear box Bargain. Seen in Bombay. Apply Box No. 1748, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C 8087

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—

	Rs.
Remington 8, Rs. 90, 7, 100, 2 Cols.	110
National Portable No. 3, with Case	125
Sun, Visible, Back Spacer	150
Oliver 5, American Rebuilt, like new....	175
L. C. Smith 5, American Rebuilt	250
Yost 20, Brief, slightly used	250
Remington 11, Rs. 225, Policy Size	200
Underwood 5, used few days, Elite Type.	200
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, as new.	
Corona Folding No. 3, with Case, New...	220
Underwood Portable, with Case, New ...	21

Consult US before you buy a Portable Typewriter. It will pay YOU.
NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay

RUPEES 150 will bring you an improved model of BABY FOX PORTABLE TYPEWRITER equipped with all modern devices, special Improved, Fractional Keyboard and compact carrying case. Weight 7 Lbs. All spares stocked. Why buy a secondhand typewriter when we offer a brand new typewriter for this price? Take opportunity of our special introductory low price. It is subject to change without notice. Buy to-day from Sole Agents: THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING Co., 36, Churchgate St.; Fort, Bombay. 'Phone 4869.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Three floors of a Bunglow, Plot No. 8, at Dadar, Vincent Cross Road, near G. I. P. Railway Station. Apply MANEKCHAND JAXIBHAI Jaweri Bazaar.
R2258 8043

TO BE LET—Nice and airy FLATS, moderate rates in the "Settlement" House, Procter Road. Apply MOONGALAL BANKEYLAL & CO., 116 Great Western Hotel Buildings, Fort, Bombay.
R 2255 8040

HOLE BUNGALOW consisting of ground and two upper floors with Motor Garage TO LET:—"DERYA NUMA" at the corner of the Chawpati sea face and Walkeshwar Road. Apply to SULAIMAN HASHAM SOWDAGAR, 131, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay.
7860

TO BE LET—Three Storied Up-to-date Newly built Bungalow at Alexander Road, Gamdevi. Accommodation per floor, one drawing room, five bed rooms with bath rooms attached and out houses. Possession from 1st. April Apply Box No. 1741, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R 2272 8075

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

AUCTION SALE will be held in the stables of Julius Gove, Bellasis Road, Byculla on THURSDAY, the 3rd February 1921. Horses sold on Commission. Intending sellers advised to notify the manager of any horses to be entered for sale on or before noon of the 2nd February 1921.
C 8020

NOTICE.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LTD.

A BRANCH of the Bank is now opened in Bombay, 50-52, Church Gate Street, next to Kemp & Co., where every facility of banking will be given to the public.
GIRDHARDAS & SONS.
Managing Agents.
C 7939

NOTICE.

AN AUCTION SALE will be held at Mr. Julius Gove's Stables, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay, commencing at 10 a.m. (sharp) Standard Time on THURSDAY, 3rd February, 1921, of Race Horses, Polo Ponies, Chargers, Hacks and Carriage horses recently landed from Australia. Bargains to be had. Intending buyers should not miss this opportunity.
C 8019

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khanki Rubble, Corner Stones, Metal Header, etc.
Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agrve Fibre." For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50, Medows Street, Fort.
8144

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHAN MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing about
Canadian Conqueror	...5,500	28th Feb., 1921
Treven	.....15th	April, 1921

For particulars of freight, etc., apply to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO. Agents.
8146

NOTICE.

WANTED by the Pandharpur Municipality the following temporary establishment for the fair-duty during the ensuing Magh Fair:—
QUALIFIED SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS. Pay Rs. 3 per day plus 2nd class single railway-fare.
QUALIFIED SANITARY INSPECTORS. Pay Rs. 2-8-0 per day plus 2nd class single railway-fare.
QUALIFIED COMPOUNDERS. Pay Rs. 1-4-0 per day, plus 3rd class single railway-fare.
The applications with testimonials must reach this Office before the 5th of February, 1921.
(Sd.) S. M. SATHE.
Chief Officer,
Pandharpur Municipality.
Pandharpur.
28th January, 1921.
C 8112

THE FOURTH ALL-INDIA MUSIC CONFERENCE.

HOLKAR STATE, INDORE, C. I.

PERSONS desirous of attending the above Conference which will be held at Indore from the 23rd March to 8th April, 1921, under the distinguished patronage of His Highness the Maharaja Holkar, and requiring facilities in the way of travelling expenses and free board and lodging during the Conference session should write for a form to be filled in and forwarded to the undersigned before the middle of February, 1921.
H. A. TALCHERKAR, B.A., Bar.-at-Law,
Secretary,
Reception Committee.
C 8130

NOTICE.

WANTED—Following men for famine duty. Only passed Sub-overseers and Matric and School Final men should apply with testimonials, stating previous experience, if any. The salaries are consolidated and include all allowances. No joining expenses will be paid.
Sub-overseer Rs. 100—125.
Work agent Rs. 50—75.
Checking karkun Rs. 35—50
Mustering karkun Rs. 25—35
Storekeeper Rs. 30—45.
Office clerk Rs. 40—50.
Subcashier Rs. 40—60.
Camp superintendent Rs. 35—45.
Kitchen superintendent Rs. 35—45.
(Sd.) L. M. BOSE,
Executive Engineer, Bijapur.
C 8118

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Health Officer for the Nagpur Municipal Committee on Rs. 400-20-600 plus a conveyance allowance of Rs. 50 p.m. The post is pensionable. Candidates must be medical graduates possessing a Diploma in Public Health or a degree of the Bachelor of Hygeine of any Indian University. The selected candidates will have to give such adequate assurance or security as may be settled by the Committee for continuance in service for at least 3 years.
Applications with testimonials stating age should reach the undersigned on or before the 20th of February 1921.
(Sd.) H. S. GOUR,
President,
Municipal Committee, Nagpur.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

WANTED—2 GRADUATES and 2 MATRICULATED TEACHERS for the Lamington High School, Hubli, pay Rs. 60 to Rs. 100 for Graduates and Rs. 30 to Rs. 35 to Matriculates according to experience and ability. Applications stating age, previous service, if any, and mother-tongue should be sent sharp to the undersigned before the 21st February, 1921.
G. V. ANEGUNDI,
Chairman, School Board,
Hubli Municipality.
Hubli, 29th January, 1921.
C 8136

WANTED

MATRICS for clerk's posts on Rs. 30 rising upto Rs. 80 (with two efficiency bars)
(Sd.) A. R. PIMPRIKAR.
Vice Chairman,
District Board, Buldana.
C 8131
C

LOST OR MISLAID.

TWO hundred shares, bearing Nos. 509604-703; 1034800-849; 1840106-155, of the BRITISH BURMA PETROLEUM CO., LD., standing in the name of P. E. Gourjee (Philippe Ernest Gourjee) with their relative Transfer Deeds, duly executed, have been lost or mislaid. The Public are, therefore, warned against dealing with the same. If anybody happens to find these shares please return them to the undersigned.
JAGJIWAN UJAMSHI & CO.,
Share and Stock Brokers,
5, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.
R 2305

WANTED

WANTED AT ONCE—A qualified SANITARY INSPECTOR for the Bulsar Municipality. Monthly pay Rs. 60-3/2-75 plus Rs. 3 cycle allowance. Apply before the 20th February, personally, or in writing, stating age, nationality qualification and previous experience, if any to.
24/1/1921.
(Sd.) DR. CHHAGANLAL T. DHRUV,
Doctor L.M. and S.
Chairman.
Sanitary Committee.
C 8082

NOTICE.

EQUIRED— A STENO-TYPIST.

1. Salary up to Rs. 600 according to qualifications.
2. Must possess thorough knowledge of English drafting and knowledge of Hindi also will be preferred.
3. Must be able to take down rapid speed.
4. Will be guided by State Civil Service Rules.
5. Applications must be accompanied with photographs without which they will not be considered.

Apply before 15th February to
THE PRIVATE SECRETARY,
to His Highness Sri Sewai Maharaj
Dev. of Alwar.
C 8005

THE BRITISH BURMA PETROLEUM COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Certificate No. 29491 for 50 shares Nos. 1346379 to 1346428 standing in the name G. R. Jackson is reported lost. All persons having any lien, claim or interest in the same one are requested to inform the Company within fifteen days from date after which the Company will issue a duplicate Certificate for the said Shares.
R8109

BRICKS.

FIRST CLASS KILN-BURNT BRICKS 1/8 inch thicker than Kalyan size available in large quantities for sale. Apply for particulars and samples to Mr. P. V. JOGLEKAR, opposite Railway Station Sion, Bombay.
R 2246 8025

NOTICE.

20,000 High Class Cotton Blankets ready for immediate delivery. Size 48in. by 78in. Khaki, Fawn, Grey. and Red. Price Rs. 2/12 each, delivered to any part of India by post. These blankets are now being used by Europeans in India and Africa and continue to give universal satisfaction.
Over 5,00,000 sold for 1921.
We invite enquiries from the Trade.
Apply:—
COLONIAL MANUFACTURING CO.,
Bombay Agency,
Post Box 299, BOMBAY.
C 7986

WANTED.

A qualified Accountant conversant with Revenue and Public Works Accounts to fill the post of Treasury Officer in the Cambay State. Starting pay Rs. 150 per month rising to Rs. 200 by biennial increments of Rs. 10. Apply with copies of testimonials to the Administrator, Cambay State, before the 10th February, 1921.
C 8055

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A variety of secondhand FLOUR MILLING MACHINERY and ACCESSORIES in good order. See MANAGER, Wallace Flour Mill, Chikalwadi, Tardeo.
C 8124

PUBLIC NOTICE.

TO BE LET FOR HINDUS ONLY.

TO BE LET IMMEDIATELY for Hindus only, Rooms in New Building at Parel, Poibavdi, on 5th plot on new Road (not named), opposite last but one Tram Station before reaching Parel Poibavdi Tram Junction. Rent moderate. Water tap, electric light and shelves in each room. Apply on premises or N. S. BANSHAH, Katrak Mansion, New Gamdevi Road.
C 8126

THE CRESCENT INSURANCE CO, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MARINE INSURANCE will be accepted at the lowest rates as from 1st February, 1921.
RAMCHANDRA HATIMBHOY & CO.,
Managing Agents.
C 8141

WANTED

WANTED—For the D. A. V. College, Lahore, a PROFESSOR of Industrial Chemistry, having practical experience in one or more of the following subjects:—
(1) Manufactures of acids, heavy chemicals and fertilizers.
(2) Dyeing and Bleaching.
(3) Soap-making, varnishes, etc.
(II) Wanted—For the D. A. V. College, Lahore, a B.Sc. in Commerce, to teach in the Institute of Commerce, to be started by the D. A. V. College, Society.
Pay according to qualifications. Apply stating terms, qualifications, etc., to
THE SECRETARY,
Managing Committee, D. A. V. College,
Lahore.
C 8134

THE STANDARD ALUMINIUM & BRASS WORKS, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF SECOND CALL OF RUPEES FIFTEEN PER SHARE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by a resolution of the Board of Directors of this Company the Second Call of Rupees Fifteen per share was made payable on the 20th February, 1921. Payment in respect of the above call should be made by the shareholders of the Company at the Registered Office, 187-93, Samuel Street, Mandvi Bombay, on or towards the 20th February, 1921, in default of which interest at the rate of nine per cent. per annum will be charged until payment.
ABDOOLA ALLARUKHIA & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 1st February, 1921.
187-93, Samuel Street, Mandvi.
R 2306

CANADA TO INDIA AND JAVA PORTS

A DIRECT MONTHLY SERVICE from Canada to India and Java has been inaugurated by Messrs. Ellerman and Buckmall Steamship Co., Ltd., Steamers will sail from Montreal to Port Said, Port Sudan, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Singapore, Batavi and other Java ports as inducement offers.
Cargo will also be taken by transhipmen for Karachi, Madras and Calcutta.
Rate of freight will be about the same is charged from New York.
The following steamers will be loading Montreal for India and the Far East.
S. S. "City of Agra", September.
S. S. "City of Melbourne", October.
For further particulars apply to the under signed.
Messrs. W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
1922 Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay.

MARSLAND PRICE & CO LTD.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND PAYABLE ON THE PREFERENCE SHARES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the balance of Dividend at the rate of 3½ per cent. per anunm due last year (less Income-Tax) has been declared on the Preference Shares of the above Company for year ended 30th June, 1920. The said Dividend is payable on and after the 5th February, 1921, at the Registered Office of the Company, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 28th day of February, 1921.
By Order of the Board,
THE TATA CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.,
Agents.
P. J. KANGA,
Secretary.
Ismail Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay, 1st February, 1921.
C 8138

THE BRITISH INDIA BANKING & INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION LTD.

TEMP OFFICES—110.11, GREAT WESTERN BUILDINGS, FORT, BOMBAY.
RE-CALL OF ALLOTMENT OF RS. 5/ PER SHARE.

SHAREHOLDERS of the above Corporation, who have still not paid in their allotment moneys long overdue, are hereby required to pay same, either at the Registered Office of the Company or to its Bankers, within the extension of time allowed as per separate letters posted to them (viz. 15th February, 1921, failing which payments will be accepted only if accompanied by interest at 9 per cent. p.a. to date of payment 1st February, 1921.
C 8139

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

Re: PROPOSED SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE VACANT PLOT OF LAND, SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF ERSKINE ROAD (NULL BAZAR) AND NEW KAZI STREET, BOMBAY.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of the above plot which admeasures 299 sq. yards or thereabouts. For further particulars please apply to the undersigned at their office No. 48, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Dated this 29th day of January, 1921.
PANDIA & CO.,
Solicitors for the Owner.
C 8127

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that GULAM HYDER MAHOMED BUX, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted to sell to our client, the Purchaser, the immoveable property, a particular description whereof is hereunder given free from all incumbrances.
All persons having or claiming any right, title, interest, property or demand in, to or upon the said immoveable property or any part thereof whether by way of inheritance, bequest, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby requested to make such claim, if any, known to the Land Manager, the Bombay City Improvement Trust, and to the undersigned at their office at No. 5, Bell Lane, within the Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, at the expiration of which period the purchaser will proceed with the matter. Any claim not made known within the said period as hereby required shall be considered to have been waived and abandoned.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY HEREINABOVE REFERRED TO.
All that piece or parcel of City Improvement Trust Leasehold land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Gamdevi, being Plot No. 81 of the Gamdevi Estate of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust, admeasuring 395 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under New Survey No. 7317 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2792 (1), Street No. 2 and bounded on the North-East by the Road No. 6, on the South-East by new Gamdevi Road, on the South-West by the property of Institute Irani's Dharamsala and on the North-West by the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Gamdevi Estate Plot No. 82.
Dated this 31st day of January, 1921.
JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C 8137

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits belonging to a joint and undivided Hindu family, but standing in the name of DULLABHAI BHIMBHAI DESAI, late of Palsana, in the District of Navsari, Hindu Inhabitant, the Sub-Registrar at Palsan, and residing at Palsana in the territories of His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda ..... Deceased.
MAGANLAL DULLABHAI DESAI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, son of the deceased abovenamed and one of the surviving members of the joint and undivided Hindu family, residing at Kalbadevi, outside the Fort ..... Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit before the grant of letters of Administration.
Witness Sir NORMAN MACKENZIE MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 20th day of January in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one, and in the Eleventh year of our Reign.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Acting Registrar.
(Sd.) D. N. D. KHANDALAWALLA,
The 20th day of January, 1921.
Messrs. PURNANAND & CLUBWALA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C 8140

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 521.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE.
By order of the Officer-in-Charge Supply Depot, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 4th February, 1921, at 3 p.m., (S.T.) at the Kala Killa behind Town Hall the following.
4387 lbs. chocolate.
Cash will be required at the time of sale.
Bombay, 2nd February, 1921.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 2nd February, 1921.

RICHARD & READYMONEY

Auctioneers,
41, Esplanade Road, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF RIGHT TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE UMARKHADI PROPERTY.
Messrs. RICHARD & READYMONEY, Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction This Day WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of February, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the premises by the order of the Mortgagee, and on account and risk of the Mortgagor Mr. Vasant Ramchand Ashavle, under the Mortgage deed on the 29th day of July, 1920.
SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.
All that right, title and interest of the mortgagor Vasant Ramchandra Ashavle in that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Umarkhadi within the Registration and District of Bombay, admeasuring 750 square yards or thereabouts, bearing New Survey Nos. 3645 and 3546 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of the Bombay Municipality under the "B" Ward No. 7437, Street No. 24—80—82 or 91, which premises are bounded on the East by the house of Nondo Bai Vajanker, on the West by the property known as the Kakuseth Oart, on the South by the property of Shanker Parnekar and on the North by the said Kakuseth Oart, which said premises are now in the possession of the mortgagor and his father, their tenant.
For further particulars and the conditions of sale apply to the Auctioneer.
RICHARD & READYMONEY.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 2nd February, 1921.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF EMPTY GLASS JARS AND CARBOYS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co., Managing Agents, the Eastern Chemical Co., Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Eastern Chemical Works, Matunga, TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 3rd instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.) 1,165 empty glass jars and carboys.

1,165 empty glass jars and carboys.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 5th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Room, by order of the Bank on account and risk of Mr. D. A. M. Meyer 18 cases English furniture such as glass and crockeryware, cutlery cabinet, silk and leather lined chesterfield sofas and chairs, the piano, glass door cabinets, book cases, sideboard, dining table, wardrobes, bedsteads, chest of drawers, etc., etc.

The above is on view.

On FRIDAY, the 4th February, 1921, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Roymolds Road, Byculla Club Back Road, very valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture, rich glass, crockery and platedware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror back sideboard and dumbwaiters, rich carpets, teapoys, marble top tables, English drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, rocking chairs, rich cabinets, fancy ornaments and vases, electric lamps, and fans, single and double bedsteads, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, mirror almyrahs, Singapore cane furniture, ice box, glass door book cases, Milner safe with stand, writing tables, revolving top tables, book stands, one 14-H.-P. 4-Cylinder, 7 (seven) seater No. 1985, Darracq motor car with new torpedo body, running order, one 12 h.-p., 4 Cylinder 5 seater French make motor car Lion Pageot with Torpedo body just overhauled No. 3430 in running order, one 6 cylinder 7 seater motor car Jaffery, Chesterfield special American torpedo body overhauled and painted No. 4480 o e deep canoe victoria made to order by Simpson Madras with single and double poles, in excellent condition, etc., etc., the property of Haji Essa Haji Osman Poonawalla, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 handsome strand English built rubber tyred brougham by Lusae, in very good condition.

1 secondhand rubber tyred vis-a-vis in good order.

1 secondhand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 bay waler horse 6 years, goes well in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF ARMOURED HOSE.

On SATURDAY the 5th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of Messrs Mullan Son and Co., and on account of the concerned :—

16 Rrlls armoured hose 2 by 50 ft. each.

16 Rolls armoured hose 2 by 50 ft. each.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SUNDAY, the 6th February, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parel, in the compound of Jacob Sassoon Mills, very valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture, rich glass crockery and platedware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror back sideboard, and dumbwaiters, rich carpets, teapoys, marble top tables, English drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, rocking chairs, rich cabinets, fancy ornaments and vases, electric lamps and fans, single and double bedsteads, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, mirror almyrahs, Singapore cane furniture, ice box, glass door book cases, writing tables, revolving top tables, book-stands, aluminium utensils, etc., etc. The property of J. Galloway, Esq., Manager, Jacob Sassoon Mills, and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOW AT SANTA CRUZ, DANDA LINE AND PROPERTY AT DHUNJI DOONGRI STREET, OTHERWISE CALLED MOTTA MOHOLA.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1367 of 1918 (Abdool Ali Shaik Adam Matcheewalla v. Jenaboo widow of Shaik Adam Abdulally, Matcheewalla and others) and pursuant to the directions contained in a consent order dated the 6th December 1920 Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction the following properties.

On SUNDAY, the 6th February 1921 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

LOT NO. 1.—All that piece or parcel of land together with the bungalow and stabl standing thereon situate at Santa Cruz containing 3,169 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Thana Collector's Books with other land No. 99, Pot Nos. 1 to 6, Survey No. 98, Pot No. 1 to 4, Survey No. 97, Pot No. 97, Pot No. 12, Survey No. 58, Pot No. 1 to 7, Survey No. 44, Pot No. 1-9, Survey No. 43, Pot No. 1, and bounded on the East by the property of Khoja Cassum Mahomed Mitha, on the West by the Vora Musjid, on the North by the Santa Cruz Gaum and on the South partly by a public road, leadin to Santa Cruz station, and partly by the bungalow of Mulraj Katau.

On THURSDAY, the 10th February 1920, at 4-30 p.m. on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazandari land or ground together with messuages tenements or 3 dwelling houses standing thereon situate at Dhunjee Doongri Street, otherwise called Motta Moholla, containing 718 square yards on thereabouts, and registered under New Survey No. 3883 and assessed by der New Survey No. 3383 and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 671 to 67 and Street No. (1) and 45—47—49—51 and 53 and bounded as follows, on the East by sweeper's passage, on the West by Dhunjee Doongri Street, on the North by the property of Rustomji Ardeshir Choksi, and on the South by the property of Dastoor Sorabji J. Kukana.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT NANABHAI LANE FORT.

Under instruction from the owner, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on TUESDAY, the 8th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises the following property :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Nanabhai Lane within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay admeasuring sixty-five square yards or thereabouts and

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.—(Contd.)

assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1663, Street No. 7 and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the North by Nanabhai Lane, on or towards the South partly by a sweeper's passage and partly by a nopen yard common among others to the hereditaments and premises herein described, on or towards the East by the house of Bezonji Furdoonji Dastoor and on or towards the West by the house of Dorabji Hormasji Mehta and bearing Collector's Old No. 51, Collector's New No. ——, Old Survey No. 1263 and New Survey No. 9368.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT LOHAR STREET OUTSIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Mr. Hasham Mahomed and at the risk and on account of the defaulting purchaser Abdool Latiff Rahimtoola, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 17th February at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the property described in the Schedule hereunder.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land situate lying and being at Lohar Street without the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay fronting the said Lohar Street on the North side thereof and containing by admeasurement 217 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with the other adjoining land under Old No. 82, New No 726, Old Survey No. 17 and New Survey No. 8412 together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 2833 and Street Nos. 394-406 which premises are bounded as follows :—that is to say on or towards the North by the Lohar Street aforesaid, on or towards the South by premises belonging to J. P. Pader, on or towards the East by premises lately belonging to Trustees of the late E. J. Kharas but now Haji Mahomed Haji Sakoor Badshah and on or towards the West by the Dady Suntoke Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Patell and Ezekiel, Attorneys for the vendor, at Cook's Building, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 2nd February, 1921.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway List

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 200 PIECES ENGLISH VOYALS.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 2nd Feb. at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the Concerned :—

About 200 pieces English Voyals, 39/40 inches.

OUTRIGHT SALE.

TO TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, MERCHANTS AND PRIVATE USERS.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, THE 2ND OF FEBRUARY, 1921, AT 3-0 P. M. (S. T.), OF A LARGE LOT OF WOLLEN PIECEGOODS.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 2nd Feb. 1921 at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms at 25, Medows Street, Fort, a large stock of English woollen piece-goods, such as khaki covert coatings, fancy suitings, stripped serges black venetians, cashmere patterne alpaccas, suiting flannels, grey home spun, donegal tweeds, also cotton bordered French voyals, etc., etc., the surplus stock of a large going concern, in lots convenient to buyers.

The above goods on view.

A deposit up to 25 per cent. may be required on the lot being knocked down, the balance to be paid and the goods removed within 4 days of the sale.

TO RAJAHS, MAHARAJAS AND JEWELLERS.

A splendid opportunity to purchase really valuable and rare collection of jewellery belonging to the leading firm of Madras jewellers.

On MONDAY, the 28th day of February 1921, and succeeding days at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sharp daily, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., wil sell by Public Auction by order of Rai Bahadur Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand at his Pedhi at the Kalbadevi Road and on account and at the risk of Messrs. T. R. Tawker and Sons the well-known firm of leading jewellers of Madras.

A very valuable and rare collection of large diamonds, emeralds, rubies and pearl jewellery worth several lakhs.

Detailed list can be had on application to Messrs. Malvi Mody Runchhordas and Co., Attorneys for Rai Bahadur Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand at their office at 79, Medows Street, Fort or to the undersigned and inspection of the said jewellery can be had on application to the said Rai Bahadur, Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand at his Pedhi at Kalbadevi Road.

MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers

Bombay, 2nd February, 1921.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

No. 25, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

Telephone No. 4089.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed and Confiscated Goods, belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with Section 88 and 167 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878 and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the New Custom House, Ballard Road, TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd February 1921 at 2-30 p.m. the following goods :—

Electric Motor, Electric Chandelier with fittings Enamelware, Florida Water Wearing Apparel Cotton and Silk pieces, Silk Cloth; Deck Chairs, Cane Chairs, Jowari Gram Flour Wheat Flour, Methiseed; Flour Gram and Toor Dall, Silk Umbrellas, Tee... Brushes and Miscellaneous Goods etc.

339 Bags Rice.

1 Iron Flagstaff with wire stays stay Moorings and signal yard complete.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 4th February 1921 at 3 p.m. (S. T.), the materials for removal of the following buildings :

Building Street Nos. 192B; 267A; 267B 7 Case No. 4, Naigaum Cross Road.

Building Street Nos. 1270; 1272; 1271; 1263; 1222; 1257; 1253; 1219; Case Nos. 282; 283; 284; 307; 308; 310; 342; Matunga Agarwada.

MENESSE & CO.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd February, 1921.

SALES BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 52 Medows Street Fort.

Telephone No. 4927.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, AND CONTRACTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF ALL THE STOCK IN TRADE OF MESSRS. J. C. & CO. AT KALBADEVI ROAD NO. 363-365.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 2nd February, 1921, at 2 p.m., (B.T.), Messrs. Gandhi and Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction at the above mentioned place by order of Sheth Tahilram Girdharidas Mortgagee and on a/c and at the risk of Messrs. Jesangbhai Hemchand Kapadia and Chhaganlal Ratanchand trading under the name and style of Messrs. J. C. and Co., Mortgagors.

Big lot of wire Ropes, Table Fans, A. C. and D. C. Currents, Ceiling Fans, Circular Flexible, Cord, English and Japanese, China Switches, Insulators, Counter weights, Brackets, Switch Boards Cast, Metal Lanterns, Fuse Balls, Fancy Glass Shades, Cocus wallplugs, Half watt Lamps, Electrolers, Wiring and workshop implements, Screws, nails and glass globes, besides several other articles pertaining to Electricity.

Furniture including Big Glassdoor Cupboards, Foiding Table, Stand, Remington Typewriter No. 8, & Etc.

SALE ON SUNDAY THE 6TH FEBRUARY, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

At Marina Mansions Block No. 6, 2nd Floor Chowpatty near A. Vianelli, Italian Restaurant, at the end of Sandhurst Bridge.

Auction sale of very decent specially made season teak and black wood latest design very beautiful and richly polished drawing dining and bed room furniture, five seater taxi, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

On SUNDAY, the 6th February, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction at the above premises very decent specially made season teak and black wood furniture including dining table, dining arm chairs, very decent tapestry lined complete suite of sofas and chairs, marble top table, specially made highly polished sideboard, dressing table with oval mirror, dressing chest of drawers, writing table, bent wood revolving chair, cane arm and armless chairs, wooden bedstead, meatsafe, dirty cloth basket, blackwood palm stands, dinner waggon, umbrella stand, big door curtains, ice chest, kitchen table, utensils, glass and crockery ware etc.

AT 4 P.M. (S.T.).

1 five seater taxi complete with meter and other accessories by Dodge Brother 18-24 H.P. No. 5002.

Property of Mrs. E. Kiniple and others. Catalogues will be published and goods on view three days before the date of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSIERY.

On FRIDAY, the 4th February, 1921, at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52 Medows Street (where goods for Auction is arranged) Hosiery including Ladies' and Gents' socks, handkerchieves, teapoy covers, towels, chadars, Ladies blouzes, Gents' and Ladies' boots and shoes, cotton and woollen under-drawers, stiff and soft collars, ties, bows, thermos flasks and ready made clothes, etc., etc.

Furniture including glass door cup-boards, stands, typewriting machine, copying press, etc., etc.

GANDHI & CO.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd February, 1921.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SALE BY ORDER OF THE CONTROLLER (SALES), BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by order of the Controller (Sales), Board of Industries and Munitions, sell by Public Auction, This Day, WEDNESDAY, 2nd February, 1921 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Government Stores Depot, Hajee Bunder, Sewree, the following :—

Drilling tools, straps points, curb chains, trace chains and hooks, saddlery hooks, electric heaters, clock and wellet straps bridles, cruppers, girth straps, saddles, beggage breeching, rifle straps, breast collars, masons hammers, engineers' lathes, oval punches, coat carriers, mistin covers, brass studs, twist drills, etc., and other surplus stores.

Full particulars of the goods can be obtained of the Controller (States), at his office at New Customs House, Ballard Pier, or of the undersigned.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyer and the balance shall be paid within 7 days and the goods removed within fourteen days from the day of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd February, 1921.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.

Govt. Auctioneers 23, Churchgate Street.

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SALE ON THURSDAY, 3rd February, 1921, at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.)

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BOMBAY AUCTION CO.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd February, 1921.

AMUSEMENTS.

MADAN THEATRES, LD. Attractions.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m. Sharp

Eastern Tour, Ld.

Present the

ROYAL OPERA COMPANY

In a repertoire of

WORLD FAMOUS COMIC OPERAS

To-day Wed. 2nd, To-morrow Thurs. 3rd & Fri. 4th at 9-30 p. m.

Wallace's Beautiful Opera

'MARITANA.'

Saturday, 5th Feb. at 9-30 p. m.

'Dorothy'

Sunday 6th February at 5-30 p. m.

REDUCED PRICE MATINEE

The Famous French Light Opera

"LA MASCOTTE"

The Operas Produced by

T. C. FAIRBURN

LATE BEECHAM OPERA CO.

Plan at ROSE & Co. upto 6 p.m. after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

It is absolutely necessary for patrons to be seated before 9-30 as the overture will start PUNCTUALLY at 9-25 p. m.

THE EXCELSIOR

DAILY AT 6-30 P. M.

A Drama ing4 Parts

'CONTESTED POWER'

The Story of a King and an Actress.

THE EMPIRE

Daily 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

A NEW STAR

MDLLE THEA

IN

"WHO HAS THE BEST TIME"

AN ITALIAN DRAMA

SUPERBLY PRODUCED

The arrival of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught in India

The Empress

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

The Serial of a Thousand Mysteries and Thundering Thrills

"Trail OF THE Octopus"

Featuring the immensely popular stars

BEN WILSON

and

NEVA GERBER

will crawl right down into your hearts and stay there for keeps.

FIRST 3 EPISODES THIS WEEK.

CINEMA PRECIOUS

(Grant Road Tram Terminus)

6 New Parts—Quite Fresh—This Week

You are invited to-day to see the powerful Instalment of 6 parts, 6,000 feet, of the Fifth Week of the staggering whirlwind Universal Serial

VANISHING DAGGER"

Featuring the Pet Hero of the Millions

EDDIE POLO

A 2-Reel Comedy

Supplements the Programme.

To-day at 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. (S.T.

CINEMA PRECIOUS

(Grant Road Tram Terminus.)

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

MATINEE TO-DAY AT 6-15

GREATEST SENSATION OF ANY ENTERTAINMENT EVER PRODUCED IN BOMBAY.

Last night it held an immense and brilliant audience facinated and spellbound.

Mr. LOWELL THOMAS

(in person)

under the direction of

MAURICE E. BANDMAN

"WITH ALLENBY IN PALESTINE AND LAWRENCE IN ARABIA."

The first World-famous Entertainment ever presented in India identically the same in every respect as when produced in London.

Unanimously acclaimed by the press o the world as one of the most facinating and enthralling entertainments in the history of the theatre.

Read the verdict of "THE TIMES" of four continents :—

"THE TIMES" Sydney, Australia,—

"It will be a great pity if Mr. Lowell Thomas leaves us before every inhabitant has heard him, His Travelogue is a marvel of organization and perfect adjustment."

"THE TIMES OF NEW ZEALAND":—

"Much praise and Lavish praise has been given the Lowell Thomas Travelogues, but it is all richly deserved"

"THE LONDON TIMES":—

"Even Royal Albert Hall (largest concert auditorium in the world) is proving hardly large enough for the people who want to hear Mr. Lowell Thomas tell of the wonders of Allenby's campaigne."

"THE TIMES OF CEYLON":—

"Surpassed even the very high expectations which had been raised by the accounts of its success in long seasons at the foremost theatres in England, the States and Australia. It is extremely fortunate for us in Ceylon that Mr. Thomas came this way, otherwise we should have missed one of the most interesting and marvellous of entertainments. Really an opportunity too good to be missed.

"THE TIMES OF INDIA" Feb. 1st:—

As an entertainment it is more impressive than anything of its kind that we have ever had the good fortune to see and hear at any time and in any country."

In Bombay for a short season only.

Every evening at 9-45 p.m.

Matinees Wed. Sat. and Sun. at 6-15.

NIGHT PRICES :—Stalls Rs. 6 and 5, Dress Circle Rs. 3. Balcony Rs. 2. Gallery Rs. 1,

MATINEE PRICES :—Stalls Rs. 4 & 3; Dress Circle Rs. 2; Balcony Re. 1; Gallery Ans. 8.

BOOKING AT S. ROSE & CO.

THE 5th WEEK

Of the Mightiest, Strangest, Weirdest Serial

Chapter Play Bombay has ever seen

(Further two Episodes — 5,000 feet.)

featuring the celebrated

Miss Juanita Hansen

"THE LOST CITY"

Who, at some time or other, has not read of the dangers of the jungle with a compelling desire to see for themselves these daring adventures with their own eyes? And this desire has not alone been confined to the younger element, for old and young revel in such scenes as only the wild and mysterious jungle can offer. In presenting this extraordinary photoplay, the producer whisks the spectator into a strange land, among strange people, and amid a long series of hazardous adventures that could never be described in words as it can be shown in thrilling motion pictures upon the screen.

"THE LOST CITY"

A 2-Reel Comedy in the Programme.

To-day at 5-30; Rest of the Shows at 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

GLOBE CINEMA

(Sandhurst Road).

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

Feb. 18th to 22nd

The Next Theatrical Event

The Bombay Amateurs'

NEW MUSICAL PRODUCTION

'The Dollar Princess'

50 PERFORMERS 50

Produced by Mr. James McGrath

Plans will open at ROSE & Co. on Wednesday February 9th.

FOR CHARITY!

ON FRIDAY—4th February at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

FOR ONE SHOW—ONE DAY,—ONLY!

And that too for a noble Cause!

THE BRILLIANT EXTRAVAGANZA

"FAN FAN"

Produced by WILLIAM FOX.

Gorgeous spectacle, Superb setting. Clever Acting.

Enacted by Child Actors.

A SPECIAL CHARITY MATINEE

in aid of the

FAMINE RELIEF FUND

Under the distinguished presence and Patronage of

HER EXCELLENCY THE HON. LADY LLOYD

and under the auspices of the Children's Guide of Service.

On Friday the 4th February 1921 at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

"FAN FAN"

A FANTASY OF NIPPON!

Prices as usual—Balcony Box Rs. 2; Stall Box Re. 1-8; Balcony Re 1; 1st class annas 12; 2nd class annas 6; 3rd class annas 3.

At the

GLOBE CINEMA

(Sandhurst Road).

Tickets can be reserved from to-day at the Globe Theatre, or at the Offices of Messrs. K. D. & Brothers.

(New Churney Road.)

A FAMOUS AUTHOR AND A FAMOUS STAR

Messrs. K. D. & BROTHERS present

To-night and This Week

A Stupendous Screen Version of one of the World's Greatest Literary Masterpieces

"The Corsican Brothers"

(6 Reels—6,000 feet.)

Powerfully dramatic the tale of the wonderful likeness between the two brothers, twins born joined together, has made stage history and it remained fo Dustin Farnum to add this tense drama to the list of truly great photodramas.

"The Corsican Brothers" as a motion picture will rank as one of the screen's greatest achievements and stamps Dustin Farnum as one of the most capable romantic actors of all time. He plays the dual role of the two brothers and it might be mentioned right here that, though separated by thousands of miles, the bond between them was so close that each felt the other's ailments, shared each others troubles and lived and breathed as one. Just consider for a moment what a remarkable role this provided for Dustin Farnum.

Supporting Dustin Farnum in "The Corsican Brothers," a filmization of Alexander Dumas' masterpiece, will be seen delightful Winifred Kingston, who plays the leading female role, that of a belle of France of 1840. Others include. Wedgewood Nowell, Fanny Midgley and Andrew Robson. Thousands of extras take part in the wonderful scenes depicting the Bal Masque at the Paris Grand Opera House.

The world-renowned story of Alexander Dumas' Masterpiece

featuring the Great Screen Artist

DUSTIN FARNUM

in a remarkable dual role

A COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME

To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road.)

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay
Lamington Road,

GEORGE B. SEITZ AND MARGUERITE CURTOT

IN

A mystifying Heart throbing and Romantic Serial

THE PIRATE GOLD

the first two Episodes this Week

PATHE GAZETTE—LATEST

AND

A POLLARD COMIC

TIME

7, 8-45 aad 10-30 p.m. daily.

Matinees on Bank Holidays and Saturdays, at 5 p.m. and Sundays at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m.

Popular Prices.

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

WATCH A WOMAN
FOIL FATE
SEE
THEDA BARA
the incomparable
in Messrs. K. D. and Brothers
Super-production
THE SIRENS SONG
produced by
WILLIAM FOX

A stupendous drama in which Conscience and the Devil play important parts.
To-day and during the Week at

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Girgaum.

NEXT WEEK
our newest sensible serial
Trailed by Three.

FORGET NOT.

Are you aware of the ZANANA STORES LADIES ART EXHIBITION? Here you can see (1) Home made wonderful articles by Indian ladies; (2) Life Size beautiful pictures of Indian ladies; (3) Extraordinary and typical dresses of women in India; (4) Working Handlooms conducted by ladies.

Please! don't forget to see this Exhibition and encourage your sisters.

R 2299

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Economic & Financial Review.

BY "BRISTODAS."

Associated Chambers of Commerce.

The second session of the Conference of the European Chambers of Commerce was held in Calcutta last week. We raised an objection last year against this Conference styling itself as the conference of Associated Chambers of Commerce of the whole of India, as it consists entirely of representatives of European Chambers and has no claim or title to pose as representative of the whole of India. This claim was always put forward and, perhaps, with some justification, when there were no Indian Chambers, but surely it has no place now when there are Indian Chambers of Commerce in every Presidency Town and when all these Indian Chambers are themselves represented by the All-India Industrial and Commercial Congress. A strong protest must be made against such a misleading apellation by Indian Chambers, none of which is invited to this Conference, especially as there is a danger of the outside world being misled by the views expressed by the Conference of the so-calleld Associated Chambers of Commerce of the whole of India. What is remarkable again is that this Conference of Anglo-Indian Chambers seems to be very fond of reticence, so much so that last year a writer in "The London Times" had occasion to compare the methods of publicity adopted by the Indian and Anglo-Indian Chambers of Commerce much to the advantage of the former. This time too excepting the inaugural address delivered by his Excellency Lord Ronaldshay, we have not read any other proceedings of the Conference which surely would be of great commercial interest to the public at large. Is this reticence due to self-evasive modesty or to some deeper reason which is unknown to all of us? The Conference was attended by big official guests among them being the Hon. Sir Thomas Holland, Member for Industries and Munitions.

Speech of Lord Ronaldshay.

Lord Ronaldshay dealt in his speech exclusively with the problems of capital and labour and naturally too, for, both the Government and the capitalists are watching with anxiety and trepidation this struggle of labour for emancipation in this country. Theoretically everyone is prepared to admit, by everyone we mean both the capitalists and bureaucratic classes, that the manifestations of labour unrest, unpleasant though they sometimes appear to be, are in no way unlike similar incidents in Europe or America. In fact, if we may say so, the local manifestations of labour unrest are far milder and more tolerant in their nature than similar European manifestations. Take for instance the Postal strike which has dragged on for an inordinate and scandalous length of time. It is inconceivable that such a strike could have gone on in any Western Country for the same period of time without a single unpleasant incident. It is to the credit of Indian labour that such untoward incidents have not happened and that the men, though they have suffered and suffered grievously, have borne their sufferings with heroic patience and fortitude. As we remarked just now, theoretically every one would admit all these standpoints, but practically our capitalists and the Governing classes would hesitate to grant the liberty to keep their demands granted. here is again another aspect and it is that there is a tendency to confound every form of labour unrest, however genuine it may be, with political agitation and sedition. "The Times of India" for instance is recently hammering on Non-Cooperation being at the back of the Kisan agitation in the United Provinces. Excepting in Russia the Governments of all the countries are always identifying themselves with the Capitalist classes with the result that labour is always considered as an underdog. The danger of such a tendency is specially great in this country, where the labour movement is still in its infancy and where the Government have an absolute command of all the Txecutive machinery to put down by force if necessary even the bonafide efforts of labour, to get their own from the employers. Lord Ronaldshay dilated on the advantages of organisation and referred to the recent successful efforts of Mr. Rahimtoola Currimbhoy to have an All-India organisation of employers of labour. We admit that employers in India should have such an organisation of theirs. There are several possibilities for good before such a body, though at present it has contented itself with having as its chief object adequate representation at the International Labour Conference. Lord Ronaldshay could have expressed a similar pleasure at the organisation of the Trade Union Congress but he did not, which may create an impression that official circles though they are in favour of an organisation for capitalists are not so much in favour of an All-India Labour Organisation. The instance given by Lord Ronaldshay with regard to the strike of Taxi Drivers was not very apposite and is likely to be unjust to the Taxi Drivers of whose real grievances we are still ignorant. If the labour is obtuse and obstinate, as the Taxi Drivers are alleged to be, employers are no less so in their relations to labour. The recent Tramway and the Postal Strikes of this City furnish sufficient lessons on which to ponder upon by those who will like to study impartially the attitude of capital towards labour in this country.

State Management of Railways.

In view of the sittings of of the Railway Committee which have commenced in this city since Monday last, it is interesting to note the strong and vigorous evidence given by the Representative of the Madras Government. Madras is the first Provincial Government to give such an independent and strong evidence in favour of State Management of Railways. This evidence, coming as it does from the Senior Presidency, will have great weight especially as it adduces instances of the incompetency of the present system of management and its serious defects. It rightly observes that the Boards which sit in London are composed largely of gentlemen who are not as a rule in touch with modern conditions in India, which necessitates prolonged correspondence between London and India, causing much delay. With regard to Railway Finance the Madras Government have advocated a separate Railway Finance altogether as otherwise it is never possible to carry out a steady programme of improvements. The most important principle, however, which the Government of Madras have have advocated in their written evidence is that Railways should not be worked as commercial concerns merely. This was the view adduced by the Hon. Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola in his memorable speech in the Imperial Council moving his resolution with regard to the East Indian Railway. The Madras Government observes that "efficient communications are essential to civilization and progress and means of communications should be worked so as to cover expenses including interest on capital expended on construction and equipment and earn no more than sufficient profit to enable the necessary capital to be raised for improvements and extensions." It is one of the principle of Municipal Finance for instance that no profits should be obtained from waterworks. Similarly no Government desires to get any profits from sanitation or education for instance. Railways serve the public interests to a vital extent and are essential for trade and industry, for transportation of men and materials, for famine purposes and for social and politial purposes. It is surely unfair and shortsighted to view Railway Companies from the standpointt of profit earning concerns only. It is a common proverb that he who pays the piper gets the right to hear the tune. Different, however, is the case with our Railway Companies which appear to claim the right of hearing the tune though it is the Government of India which mainly pays the piper. Colonel Barnardiston, representative of the Madras Government, pointed out in his reply to Sir Arthur Anderson that although the Government of India had 93 per cent, of interest on the capital of the South Indian Railway Company and the Company had 7 per cent. only yet, the Company were more responsible for not doing their duty than the Government of India.

Employment of Indians in Railways.

Our readers will remember that the late Mr. Gokhale and the late Mr. Mudholkar protested strongly in the Imperial Council so long back as 1911 against the doors of higher appointments in the Railway Services being practically closed to Indians. About a decade has passed since then, a decade, which has included epoch making events like the great war and agitation all over the world for self-detirmination and national independance and yet the Railway position remains practically the same as before. It is unfortunate that the Government of Madras do not touch this question at all in their evidence and their representative when asked by the Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas with regard to this had the effrontery to observe that he had not heard any complaints with regard to the non-employment of Indians in the higher Railway service. It is scandalous that at this time of day and after so many years of British rule and so many preachings from house-tops with regard to equality of rights ad nauseam there should be departments in the country which refuse to admit Indians to the higher grades, treating these as a sacred preserve for Anglo-Indians, and yet, such is the case. The cross-examination by the Railway Committee with regard to this point went on, on the same lines practically as that which was observed in the case of the Public Services Commission; European Members trying to prove that Indians were not taken up because of their so called inefficiency and want of mechanical knowledge. It is a vicious circle that while on the one hand Indians are not admitted to the workshops where they can get knowledge of mechanical engineering, they are not taken up in the higher services because of the plea that they have not got mechanical training. The Industrial Commission made a pretext of advocating that Indians should be admitted to the Railway workshops, but we should like to know what result has been achieved by this recommendation. All the principal officials being Europeans they can find it very convenient to dispense with the services of Indians on one pretext or another even if they are given employment. The Chairman asked whether in the case of an Indian or an European being equally efficient, the Indian should be given the best chance because he was an Indian. Dewan Bahadur Ramchandra Rao to whom this question was asked replied that he did not think why he should not be given the post and that Indians had certainly got a prior claim to the posts created in the Railways of their own country. We must now take the position that whether efficiency or inefficiency Indians must be appointed as otherwise they do not get an opportunity to get trained in administrative matters. It is only through mistakes that people rise to full self-Government.

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Incorporated in Portugal.
ESTABLISHED 1864.

Authorised Capital Esc. 48,000,000 (£10,656,000)
Capital Paid-up Esc. 24,000,000 (£5,328,000).
Reserve Fund Esc. 24,900,000 (£5,527,800).

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CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Liverpool, Jan. 28th

Months.	To day's prices.
Jan.	9.68
Feb	—
Mar	9 78
Apl.	9.80
May	9.92
June	—
July	10.06
Aug.	—
Sep.	—
Oct.	10.15
Nov.	—
Dec.	—

COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 28th.

	Bales.
Total Days Sales at Liverpool	2,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East Ind'a's	100
" " Imports	—
Mid. American Spot dull and irregular	9 79
Egyptian F.G.F. sakels	21.00
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time) Mar.	14.50
May	14.79
July	15 12
New Orleans 10 a m. Mar.	14·09
May	14·56

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool Jan. 28th.

	To-day's prices.
M.G. Bengal Good	5.25
" " Fully Good	5.75
" " Fine	6 00
Bhownuggar, Good	—
" " Fully Good	—
" " Fine	—
M.G.	—
No. 1 Oomra Good	6.75
" " " Fully Good	7.25
" " " Fine	7.50
M.G, No. 1 Oomra, Good	—
" " " Fine	—
" Broach Good	8 40
" " " Fully Good	8 65
" " " Fine	8 90
" Scinde, Good	5.13
" " " Fully Good	5 61
" " Fine	5.88

METALS.

London, Jan. 28th.

English best Selected Copper	74/0
Standard Copper G. M. B.	67 7/8
Copper Braziers	124.0
Yellow Metal	12—
Hard Spelter	22—

EXCHANGE.

On London at Paris .. Francs — 55 90

WAR LOANS.

London, Jan. 28th

Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£67 3 4
Victory Boards 4%	£76
War Loans 5% 1920/47	£48 7/16
Consols 2½%	£49
Rupee Paper 3½%	40
Indian Stock—3½% Sterling Loans	56 3/4
Government Securities 3%	48 3/4

RUBBER.

London, Jan. 28th.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Feb Mar. 1/0 1/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe Feb. 1/0 3 4
Tone:— Irregular closing rather Steadier.

SEEDS.

London; Jan. 28th,

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Real Bold Jan.-Feb. Nominal .. £17 1/4
Rapeseed Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Jan.-Feb. Nominal .. £15 1/2
Tone of Rapeseed Neglected:—
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Jan.-Feb. Dull .. £17—
Tone of Linseed:—
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Jan.-Feb. paid weak .. £14—
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Jan.-Feb. Nominal .. £9—
Toria Rapeseed:—Jan. Feb, Nominal £18 1/2

WHEAT.

London, Jan. 28th,

Karachi Barley Afloat Quoted	97
Argentine Afloat Quoted	95
Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs. C. I. F. Afloat Quoted	95

SHARES.

London, Jan, 28th,

Chartered Bank	£15
Hongkong Bank	£108—
National Bank	£37—1/

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Jan, 28th,

Fine White Java G. & F. Calcutta Feb. Mar. Sellers	41
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Feb. Mar, Sellers..	42/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Feb. Mar, Sellers..	42/9

Tone:— Firmer Indian demand very little offering

AMERICAN MARKET.

New York, Jan. 28th.

Cotton.—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		22.000
" Exports to Great Britain		6 000
" " to Continent	Mar.	15 000
Futures at New York	May	14 48
Futures at New York	July	14.76
Spot Cotton at New York		14.75
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		14.25
Tone of Spot Cotton:—		
Futures at New Orleans	Mar.	14.20
"	May	14.40
Demand Bills U. S. mined		3.85/6
Silver Commercial ars U. S. Mined		99 1/2
" Foreign		64 1/2

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Feb. 1.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier for Fully Good M.G. Broach at Rs. 310 and gradually declined to Rs. 307½. It then advanced to Rs. 310½ and the rate at 3 p.m. was Rs. 309½. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 304½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 304½ and closed at Rs. 307.

Our market for ready cotton continues to remain very quiet and the demand is very poor. Stocks are increasing and unless there is good inquiry from exporters there is no possibility of prices going up in near future.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 5-30 p.m.

Bombay Feb, 1st.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April-May	307
Fully Good Bengal	March	202
Fine Oomra's	March	244

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS.

Bombay Feb, 1st.

Fully Good M G Bengal	March	201
Fully Good M G Broach	April-May	304
Fine M. G. Oomras	March	241

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay Feb, 1st,

Description,	Super-Fine	Fine	F.G	Good,	Delivery,
M,G, Bengal	235	210	205	—	Ready,
M,G, Sind Punjab	235	220	205	—	"
M,G, Oomra No, 4	—	235	220	—	"
M,G, Central P No, 1	295	285	270	—	"
M,G, Central P No, 2	—	260	245	—	"
M,G, Khandeish No, 6	—	215	203	—	"

RECEIPTS

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc for the, 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 1st February 1921,

Cotton	26854	Bales,
Wheat	70 4	Cwts
Linseed	60	"
Rapeseed	82	"
Gingellyseed	1258	"
Poppyseed	Nil	"
Groundnuts	809	"
Castorseed	3818	"
Rice	2744	"
Myrabollams	2098	"
Cottonseed	7917	"
Mowrasced	1271	"
Gram	757	"
Juwar	1985	"
Masur	Nil	"
Barlek	Nil	"
Bajra	2647	"
Coal	2116	Tons.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Feb. 1.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 27/12.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 98.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/4.5/8.
D. D. on London 1/4-11/16.
3 M/st D.A. 1/5½.
D. D. on Paris Frc. 362.
3 M/st D. A. Frc. 407
T. T. on Japan Rs. 180.
60 D/st D. P. Rs. 166.
American Cross rate dol. 3.86
Paris Cross rate Frc. 54.10.
London Silver spot D. 35-1/8.
London Silver forward D 34-5/8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 77.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1929 22 99.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 67.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent. Paper 55.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 62.
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930 96
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 62.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 96.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 62.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92½.

SHARES.

Market was weak owing to heavy sales
The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 2410, By. Cotton 1115, By. Dyeing 3115, Cent. India 4025, Colaba Land 2560, Crescent 565, Currimbhoy 1370, David 1585, Fazulbhoy 2130, Finlay 1000, Ind. Bleaching 195, Ind. Malwa 625, Kasturchand 1700, Kohinoor 3410, New Great 850, Pearls 900, Phoenix 1015, Shapurji 355, Simplex 700, Swan 1050, Swadeshi 4130.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 735, By. Burma 555, By. Burma N. I. 185 pr, Bt. Burma Petrol 15/8, By. Tramway 680, Bo Steam 310, Bundi Cement 44, Ind. Cement 345, Katni Ord. 245, Katni Defd. 1220, New India Jus. 1 dis., Shivrajpur 37/8, Tata Ord 133/12, Tata Defd. 660, Tata Hydro 900, Tata Oil 175, Tata Bank 28, Scindia Steam 20 dis.

COLOUR-MARKET REPORT

(From our Correspondent.)

Feb. 1.

The market remains quiet; the demand is very poor, the bazaar rates are almost steady, but purchasers are getting concession rates. The tone is weak.

The quotations are:—
Congo-Red (Nizam) Rs. 4/8/0 per lb.
Congo-Red (Bolt) Rs. 4/ per lb.
Congo-Red (Haven) Rs. 4/ per lb.
Magenta Crystals (Am.) Rs. 15/ per lb.
Magenta Crystals 8B. Rs. 24/ per lb.
Methyl Violet Rs. 8/ per lb.
Malachite Green Rs. 10/- per lb.
Alizarine (Big P.) Rs. 800/ per cask.
Alizarine (Small P.) Rs. 225/ per cwt.
Sulphur Black Rs. 2/ to 2/12/0 per lb.

CHEMICALS

Feb. 1.

The quotations are as under:—
Bichromate of Soda, Rs. 125.
Bichromate of Potash, Rs. 135.
Soda Sulphide, Rs. 35/40.
Soda Washing, Rs. 9.
Soda Silicate, Rs. 18.
Soda Hydrosulphide, Rs. 2-10-0 (lb.).
Soda Bisculphide, Rs. 28.
Soda Caustic, 98 per cent. Rs. 35.
Chloride of Zinc Rs. 45.
Choride of Magnesium, Rs. 14.
Salt Aniline, Rs. 1-10-0 (lb.).
Salt Glauber, Rs. 6.
Salt Antimony, Rs. 2-4-0 (lb.).
Salt Epsom, Rs. 9.
Litharge, Rs. 36.
Bleaching Powder, Rs. 36.
Brown Sugar Lead, Rs. 55.

MILL STORES

There was no activity in the market. Healds had also poor inquiry. Reels are quoted at nearly 4 annas, however, home quotations are nearly 7d. per 100 dents c-i-f. Bombay. Pickers, Picking Bands, etc., kept dull in inquiry. Quotations kept unchanged.

SULTAN AND KHILAFAT.

SIR VALENTINE CHIROL CHALLENGED

The following is a copy of the letter Mr. Mahomed Faizaz Khan, of Agra, has written to Sir Valentine Chirol challenging him to prove that the Sultan's claim to the Khilafat was never recognised:—

"Sir, the statement made by you in your address to the History Union of the Madras Christian College that the Sultan's claim to Khilafat was never recoginsed is wholly untrue. The other statement that the Young Turks borrowed all the ideas from the Germans and that, therefore, the movement ceased to be Islamic movement is equally wrong and misleading. Sir Syed Ahmud Khan has been quoted by you as an authority on the subject. With due deference to Sir Syed and to his great services to the Indian Musalmans, I cannot help saying that he has never been recognised as a historian or an authority in religious questions. I consider that it is my religious duty to remove the mistaken impressions which your address might have produced. I, therefore, send this letter to you as an invitation to meet me and my friends at any place and time in India which may be convenient to you to discuss the problem of the Sultan's claim to the Khilafat and to the question how far the Young Turkish movement is an Islamic movement. I shall have no objection if you also secure the help of some friends. I hope you will fix the date and place at your earliest convenience and give at least a fortnight's notice to me. In case you do not accept this invitation or do not acknowledge this letter, I shall conclude that you have changed your views.

YOUR EYE?

Does it troubles you If so, try L. H. Seller's Natural Specific for Eye diseases. Cures Cataract, Glaucoma, etc., without knife. Absolutely safe, per bottle Rs. 3 and Rs. 5 from Bombay Agents: Thomson and Taylor, Esplanade Road. For particulars and proved testimonials apply to L. H. SELLER (D 11), SAMTA, BENGAL.

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American Gold meda Camp Cots

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No. 108 " Rs. 25 each
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America India Export & Import Co.,

Lohar Chawl, Princess Street,
BOMBAY No. 2.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACES.

FINAL ENTRIES.

Final Entries closed on Tuesday, 25th January, 1921.

1st Day Saturday, 5th February, 1921.

THE BOMBAY CITY PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

1st Entries 19.

20. Mr. Kelso's Naxtol.
21. Mr. J. C. Galstaun's Starshot.

THE INNOVATION PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards.

1st Entries 16.

17. Mr. T. Swan's Goldgainer.

THE IMPORTER'S PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

1st Entries 20.

21. Miss A. R. d'Avoine's Kilbay.

THE FORT PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

1st Entries 58.

59. Mr. Heath's Marcodia.
60. Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Roi Grisen.
61. Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Whit Week.
62. Mr. F. A. Tarrant's Rivolette.
63. Mr. M. Goculdass' Gipsy's Advice.
64. Mr. Bishen Narayen Bhargava's White Poppy.
65. Mr. Sangidas Jesiram's King's Own.

THE BROOME PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight).

1st Entries 39.

40. Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Roi Grison.
41. Mr. Blessington's Lomo.
42. Mr. T. A. Adams' Limehouse Lights.
43. Mr. Dandet's Try All.
44. Mr. Bishen Narayen Bhargava's White Poppy.
45. Mr. Bishen Narayen Bhargava's Lace.
46. Messrs. Noble and Esmail Moosa's On the Square.
47. Mr. Sangidas Jesiram's King's Own.

THE DEALER'S PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

1st Entries 26.

27. Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Dowlat.
28. Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Hakum.
29. Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Zuheir.

30. Mr. Felice's Kitchener.

THE TOM LE MESURIER PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards.

1st Entries 22.

23. Messrs. J. P. Caesar and J. Fiske's Diamond King.

2ND DAY, WEDNESDAY 9TH FEBRUARY 1921.

THE MALABAR HILL PLATE.—Distance furlongs 41 yards.

1st Entries 10.

11. Mr. T. Swan's Goldgainer.

THE MELBOURNE PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs 65 yards.

1st Entries 21.

22. Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's All Silk.
23. Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Ardureck.
24. Mr. M. Goculdass' Verge.

THE ADELAIDE PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight).

1st Entries 32.

33. Mr. Sangidas Jesiram's Woorali.
34. Mr. T. Harrison's Fleurbaix.
35. Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Royal Band.
36. Captain P. Bouvet's Belle Voyageuse II.
37. Mr. Blessington's Mist.
38. Mr. S. N. Mahomed's Belvedere.
39. Mr. G. E. D. Langley's Southwell.
40. Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Owen Rose.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES.—Distance 1 mile.

1st Entries 55.

56. General Raja Sir Harisingh's Much Married.
57. Miss A. R. d'Avoine's Kilbay.
58. Mr. T. Harrison's Fleurbaix.
59. Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Royal Band.
60. Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Roi Grison.
61. Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Whit Week.
62. Mr. P. B. Avasia's Spearwood.
63. Mr. M. Goculdass' Dialect.
64. Mr. Bishen Narayen Bhargava's Whit Poppy.
65. Mr. M. Goculdass' Fitzclarence.

THE RUTLAND STAKES.—Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards.

1st Entries 26.

27. Mr. T. Harrison's Fleurbaix.
28. Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Royal Band.
29. Captain P. Bouvet's Belle Voyageuse II.
30. Mr. Blessington's Mist.
31. Mr. S. N. Mahomed's Belvedere.
32. Messrs. G. E. D. Langley and A. Geddis' Like Magic.
33. Mrs. A. Geddis' On Leave.

THE GATWICK PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs 65 yards.

1st Entries 69.

70. Mr. Blessington's Lomo.
71. Mr. T. A. Adams' Limehouse Lights.
72. Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Roi Grison.
73. Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Whit Week.
74. Mr. A. S. Fezi's Laodicea.
75. Mr. F. A. Tarrant's Rivolette.
76. Mr. E. C. Ramshaw's Summer's Joy.
77. Mr. M. Goculdass' Gipsy's Advice.
78. Mr. Bishen Narayen Bhargava's White Poppy.
79. Mr. Sangidas Jesiram's Simon Grab.
80. Mr. Sangidas Jesiram's King's Own.
81. Sangidas Jesiram's Vanclere.

THE GAYE PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

1st Entries 27.

28. Mr. A. E. Stephens' Huntsman.
29. Mr. Heath's Dilawar.
30. Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Dowlat.
31. Mr. Rose's Quantity.

THE GOUGH MEMORIAL PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs 65 yards.

1st Entries 24.

25. Messrs. J. P. Caesar and J. Fiske's Diamond King.
26. Mr. Nasim Saleh's Good Morning.

THE POWAI PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

1st Entries 44.

45. Mr. Heath's Marcodia.
46. Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Roi Grison.
47. General Raja Sir Harisingh's Kilt.
48. Mr. F. A. Tarrant's Rivolette.
49. Mr. Sangidas Jesiram's King's Own.

THE ABBERLEY PLATE.—Distance furlongs 41 yards.

1st Entries 52.

53. Mr. P. B. Avasia's Spearwood.
54. Mr. E. C. Ramshaw's Summer's Joy.
55. Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's Winnie B.
56. Mr. Dandet's Try All.
57. Mr. Bishen Narayen Bhargava's White Poppy.
58. Mr. Bishen Narayen Bhargava's May Lass.

THE BOMBAY DERBY.—Distance 1½ miles.

1st Entries 22.

23. Mr. Heath's Dilawar.
24. Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Dowlat.
25. Mr. Smile's Khailan.
26. Mr. Nasim Saleh's Good Morning.
27. Mr. Rose's Quantity.

3RD DAY, SATURDAY, 12TH FEBRUARY 1921.

THE GRAND WESTERN HANDICAP.—Distance 1 mile.

1st Entries 29.

30. Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Ardureck.
15. Mr. T. Swan's Goldgainer.

THE FLYING PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight).

1st Entries 13.

14. Captain P. Bouvet's Louviers d'Or.
15. Mr. T. Swan's Goldgainer.

THE MAZAGON PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

1st Entries 26.

27. Miss A. R. d'Avoine's Kilbay.
28. Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Royal Band.
29. Messrs. G. E. D. Langley and A. Geddis' Atrocity.
30. Mr. M. Goculdass' Antic.

4TH DAY, WEDNESDAY, 16TH FEBRUARY 1921.

THE WILLINGDON PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

1st Entries 28.

29. Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Ardureck.
30. Mr. T. Swan's Goldgainer.

THE COLABA CUP.—Distance 1.

1st Entries 39.

40. Miss A. R. d'Avoine's Kilbay.
41. Mr. T. Harrison's Fleurbaix.
42. Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Owen Roe.
43. Captain P. Bouvet's Belle Voyageuse II.
44. Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Royal Band.
45. Mr. M. Goculdass' Fitzclarence.

THE COMBERMERE PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight).

1st Entries 23.

24. Mr. Sangidas Jesiram's Woorali.
25. Mr. S. N. Mahomed's Belvedere.

THE RANDWICK PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

1st Entries 35.

36. Mr. Heath's Marcodia.
37. Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Roi Grison.
38. Mr. F. A. Tarrant's Rivolette.

THE MANTON PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

1st Entries 9.

10. Mr. T. Harrison's Fleurbaix.
11. Messrs. Noble and Esmail Moosa's On the Square.
12. Mr. Sangidas Jesiram's King's Own.

THE SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards.

1st Entries 23.

24. General Raja Sir Harisingh's Glencoe.
25. Mr. A. E. Stephen's Huntsman.
26. Mr. Malik's Balloon.
27. Messrs. J. P. Caesar and J. Fiski's Diamond King.
28. Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Hakum.
29. Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Zuheir.
30. Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Dowlat.

THE CUMBALLA PLATE.—Distance furlongs (on the round course.

1st Entries 14.

15. Messrs. J. P. Caesar and J. Fiske's Diamond King.
16. Mr. M. Goculdass' Mechanic.

5TH DAY, SATURDAY, 19TH FEBRUARY 1921.

THE BYCULLA CLUB CUP.—Distance 1½ miles.

1st Entries 26.

27. Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Ardureck.

THE MANSFIELD PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards.

1st Entries 18.

19. Mr. T. Swan's Goldgainer.
20. Mr. Sangidas Jesiram's Not Much.

THE STAND PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

1st Entries 29.

30. Miss A. R. d'Avoine's Kilbay.
31. Mr. T. Harrison's Fleurbaix.
32. Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Royal Band.
33. Messrs. G. E. D. Langley and A. Geddis' Atrocity.
34. Mrs. G. E. D. Langley's Southwell.

THE STOCKWELL HANDICAP.—Distance furlongs 41 yards.

1st Entries 18.

19. Mr. Sangidas Jesiram's Woorali.
20. Mr. T. Harrison's Fleurbaix.
21. Mr. Pine's Penny Pie.
22. Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Royal Band.
23. Captain P. Bouvet's Belle Voyageuse II.

THE MORLAND PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight).

1st Entries 74.

75. Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Whit Week.
76. Mr. Blessington's Lomo.
77. Mr. T. A. Adams' Limehouse Lights.
78. Mr. E. C. Ramshaw's Summer's Joy.
79. Ahmed Hazamy's Winnie B.
80. Mr. Dandet's Try All.
Mr. Bishen Narayen Bhargava's Lace.
81. Mr. Bishen Narayen Bhargava's White Poppy.
83. Messrs. Noble and Esmail Moosa's On the Square.
84. Mr. Sangidas Jesiram's Vanclere.

THE TURF CLUB CUP.—Distance 1½ miles.

1st Entries 32.

33. Mr. A. E. Stephens' Huntsman.
34. Mr. Heath's Dilawar.
35. Messrs. J. P. Caesar and J. Fiske's Diamond King.
36. Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Dowlat.
37. Mr. A. A. Dharamsey's Gold King.
38. Mr. Rose's Quantity.

THE TOWN PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (on the round course).

1st Entries 22.

23. Messrs. J. P. Caesar and J. Fiske's Diamond King.

FIRST DAY—SATURDAY.

HORSES STRUCK OUT

THE INNOVATION PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Cresset, Roubaix, King's Fare and Crenides.

THE IMPORTERS' PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Violinist, Veiled Certainty, Baby Blake, Cymar, On Leave, William Allenby and Kilbay.

THE FORT PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Grieg, Gold Reef, Heir-at-Law, Warburton, Vlinger, Substance, Tasty, Easter Holiday, Charles William, Roi Grison and Whit Week.

THE TOM LE MESURIER PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Golshan and Argonaut.

(For other Sporting News see page 7.)

DON'T BE PUZZLED
Insist on Having Only
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INK TABLETS
which are brilliant and non-corrosive, cheap and best Free samples to school masters and merchants, Blue, Black Violet and Green with fancy tin box. Each kind 15 annas per gross, Red, Re. 1-6 per gross.
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HIGH COURT.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

SENTENCED FOR MAKING FALSE ENTRIES.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crump).

Emperior v. Govind Shivdas Palav.

The accused in this case was charged with having made false entries in the account books of the firm of Talakchand Dalsukhrai, when in charge of the firm's business as "munim."

Mr. Velinkar and Mr. Khergaumwala appeared for the accused Mr. M. P. Amin appeared for the accused Crown.

Accused was charged with making two sets of false entries. The first was dated 24th August, 1919, and was a debit entry of Rs. 12,360. This entry was first made by the accused on a cash sheet in which all payments made were entered in his own handwriting, showing that this amount had been paid to the Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Co. as cost of 14 bales. As a matter of fact only Rs. 11,728 had been paid to them and the difference of Rs. 632, had not been accounted for.

The second set of entries was dated 21st February, 1920. The accused went to the Union Mills, David Sassoon being agents of the Mills. The accused received from them Rs. 21,113 being the cost of some goods purchased by them from Talakchand Dalsukhrai. This sum was given not in cash but by cheque which the accused took to the Bank of Bombay, received the money and endorsed the cheque as follows:—"Talakchand Dalsukhrai,—Agent Govindas Shivdas. The endorsement showed that the accused had received Rs. 21,113. In the account books the entries show that only Rs. 13,088 were received from the Union Mills. Therefore this credit entry was false. There were two bills received in connection with this transaction both signed by the accused showing that he had received payments, of Rs. 21,113.

The accused was charged with falsification of accounts under sec. 477A. with respect to both these entries.

A warrant of arrest was issued against him in September and he was arrested in November.

THE DEFENCE.

The defence was that it was a mistake on the part of the accused not to have debited the cartage and the brokerage items seperately in the first entry. As regards the 2nd entry the defence was that the goods were not supplied by the complainant firm at all but by one Chaiwala to whom the sum of Rs. 21,113 was payable in respect of those goods. Accused paid this amount to Chaiwala and the firm borrowed Rs. 13,088 from Chaiwala.

On the first charge the jury were of opinion by a majority of 5 to 4 that the prisoner was not guilty and on the second count it returned a verdict of "guilty" by majority of 6 to 3.

His Lordship accepted the verdict of the jury on the second charge and sentenced the accused to 2 years rigourous imprisonment. On the first charge his Lordship, in accordance with the term of sec. 308 of the Criminal Procedure Code, ordered the jury to be discharged.

APPELLATE SIDE.

KARNATAK HIGH SCHOOL TROUBLE.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S ORDER.

TEA HERS NOT TO ENTER THE SCHOOL

RULE GRANTED.

D. N. Sirsangi and others v. S. K. Rodda and others.

(Before the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Sir Lallubhai Shah.)

This was a criminal application for revision against the order of Mr. A. E. L. Emanuel, District Magistrate of Dharwar. The facts are briefly these:—

"PEACEFUL CONTROL."

The opponents Mr. S. K. Rodda, Mr. A. F. Pathan and others filed an application on the 18th December 1920 in the Court of Mr. A. E. L. Emanuel, District Magistrate of Dharwar for an order under section 144 of the Criminal Procedure against the petitioners. The District Magistrate passed the following order on the same day, without issuing notice on the petitioners or apparently without any independent investigation. The order stated "Whereas it has been credibly represented to me that there is immediate danger of the peaceful and orderly control of the Karnatic High School, Dharwar, being disturbed by the entry therein of certain persons hereafter named, now therefore, I, A. E. L. Emanuel, District Magistrate Dharwar do hereby direct the following persons to refrain from entering the premises of the said High School for a period of two months from December 20th, 1920". The persons named:—Mr. K. S. Joshi, Mr. D. N. Sirsangi, Mr. D. G. Limye, Mr. H. V. Gadgoli, Mr. M. K. Gadgoli, Mr. N. K. Kampholi, Mr. R. E. Patil and Mr. Gundbhat Joshi.

The Karnatic High School was established in March 1919 by a band of young graduates in order to satisfy the growing needs of the Dharwar District. Five graduates, out of the eight now affected by the order under Revision formed the original group of teachers and four others joined soon after. The school was recognized by the Education Department of the Government in October 1919, and the Joint Board of the University registered it in January, 1920. The work of the school went on smoothly till July, 1920. Arrears of fee-collections remained unaccounted for in the hands of teachers about this time and a meeting of the Board of Management was called in October, 1920, for the first time after 14 months for settling this affair. This meeting made certain arrangements and the auditors appointed by them reported that the party of the petitioners called the Graduate-party had rendered their accounts, but not the Non-Graduate party now represented by the opponents. Another meeting of the Board was called for settling this question, at which this matter was shelved and Mr. Ramrao Bellary started another qusteion relating to the pay and status of the several teachers. The Board did not hold any formal meetings since then, but Ramrao Bellary or S. K. Rodda called some members of the Board at private meetings of which notice was not deliberately given to the party of the petitioners. It would appear from the facts that the petitioners had a legal right to enter the premises of the school and to carry on their duties as usual. The lease of the premises stood in the names, among others, of four of the petitioners. The Science-hall was in their possession as it bore their lock. Arrears of salary to the extent of Rs. 647 were yet to be paid. Their previous accounts were not settled and liabilities to the extent of about Rs. 1,000 incurred by them on their responsibility were to be satisfied. The question of their pay and status was not settled. The petitioners submitted that the allegation that they had removed their connection voluntarily was not true. The receipt for part payment of their arrears of salary to the extent of Rs. 300 was signed by only one out of the eight persons concerned, and Mr. Joshi, the executant, had so informed the Board in writing. The receipt is in Kanarese vernacular and the expression "are going to leave" was twisted by the opponents to mean "having left, are going (elsewhere)." If the petitioners had severed their connection voluntarily on the 25th November, 1920, as the opponents wanted to make out, the Deputy Superintendent of Police who was called in with a large police party by the opponents on the 3rd December, 1920, would not have reported to the opponents on the same day that "under these circumstances, they (petitioners) cannot be considered to be trespassers." The Police retired without interfering with the petitioners. Subsequently the Board tried to adopt measures by holding private meetings behind the back of the petitioners and passed resolutions to create evidence of the petitioners being asked to sever their connection with the school. The petitioners submitted that any unauthorized action taken by some members behind the back of the petitioners would not put an end to their legal right of entry into the premises for carrying on their duties as usual. The petitioners submitted that for some days before the order under Revision was passed, negotiations were going on between the parties to settle the outstanding questions of pay and status as well as former liabilities and accounts, through the intervention of Mr. Bettegeri, First Class Sub-Judge, Dharwar, and Mr. Hungund, Education Inspector, S.D. Terms of settlement were in fact drawn up, and there was every chance of those or similar terms being accepted by both sides on the very day, on which the order was issued by the District Magistrate. The opponents having kept the school closed from the 6th December, 1920, till the 19th December, 1920, by issuing four successive notices in the local papers, every time for a period of three days, the originators of the school, who had issued the first appeal to the public, held a meeting on the 7th December, 1920, and disapproved the conduct of the Board of Management in their resolutions and appointed a sub-committee to intercede and bring about a re-opening of the school Similarly, the students of the school held a meeting for the purpose, and also the general student population of the city on the next day, to express their resentment of the conduct of the Board in seeking intervention of the Police.

CLAIM OF ENTRY.

Mr. Jinnah on behalf of the petitioners contended that the District Magistrate had erred in law in passing the order under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code, ex parte, without issuing notice to the petitioners, especially when they were residents of the place and no breach of the peace had occurred at any time before. The Magistrate had erred in not stating the material facts of the case in the order as required by Section 144. The Magistrate had erred in law in passing the order under a misconception of the respective rights of the parties. The Magistrate had erred in relying on one-sided representations of the opponents and not stating in the order the circumstances on which he based his inference as to the existence of such emergency. The circumstances clearly indicated that the petitioners were as much lawfully entitled in entering the premises for carrying on their duties as usual as the party of the opponents. The allegation that the petitioners had voluntarily severed their connection with the school was not proved.

The Chief Justice: I find that the petitioners had severed their connection with the institution. How can they claim the right of entry now?

Mr. Jinnah: No; their receipt was unauthorized and subsequently repudiated. It is misconstrued and misunderstood.

The Chief Justice: Was there any disturbance actually caused in the school?

Mr. Jinnah: None whatever. The petitioners worked in the school after the receipt. The party of Police was called in by the opponents; but the Police withdrew without interfering.

The Chief Justice: I hope that in the best interest of the school the dispute will be settled amicably.

Mr. Jinnah: I myself hope so. I will inform the parties accordingly.

Their Lordships granted a rule.

Mr. Jinnah with Mr. D. G. Dalvi appeared for the petitioners.

MR. S. S. IYENGAR ON EDUCATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 31.

Presiding over the first Madras Provincial Elementary School Teachers Conference, Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar said that with the best will in the world foreign educationists cannot succeed, in either directing the educational policy of this country or settling the educational details, any more than Indian educationists could satisfactorily plan the education of English boys and girls. This principle was accepted under the Reforms Act in that Education was made a "Reserved" subject, but the Minister of Education would never be able to do anything unless the machinery of education and inspection was exclusively Indian. The speaker urged Elementary school teachers to be united and exercise their voting rights with great judgment and not to participate in politics

The "Burma Observer," a paper closely associated with Y. M. B. A. pleads for a large body of workers to sustain the enthusiasm for the cause of national education and avoid the risk of the movement decaying.

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Telegrams: "GUNDISAN."
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THE WEATHER.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 1st February 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the north and heavily clouded in the southwest of the division. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is above the average; night tempararture is nearly normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and except at Jhansi the air is drier than usual. Day temperature is nearly normal; night temperature is lower than usual at Jhansi

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in upper Sind and northwest Rajputana: Humidity is in defect at Jacobabad and in west Rajputana, but is in excess at Karachi. Day temperatnre is higher than usual at Bikaner and Jodhnur; night temperature is above normal at Mount Abu and in Sind and below it at Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect at Indore, Ahmedabad and Bhavnagar-Para. Day temperature is higher than usual at Rajkot and in Cutch and north Gujarat; night temperature is above the average at Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is nearly normal at Jubbalpore, Khandwa, Raipur and Chanda and is in defect elsewhere. Day temperature is nearly normal; night temperature is lower than usual except at Saugor and Amraoti.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded in the south of the division. Humidity is in defect at Ratnagiri. Day temperature is higher than usual at Karwar; night temperature is nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear and except at Poona the air is drier than usual. Day temperature is nearly normal; night temperature is below the average in east Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Wheather has remained dry over the reporting area. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in West Punjab and in upper Sind and northeast Baluchistan and conditions are unsettled over that area.

Forecast.—A few falls of rain may occur in northeast Baluchistan, in upper Sind and in the north and Southwest Punjab.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 31st January 1921.

A few light falls of rain have occurred in Upper Burma, Assam and Bengal Himalayas. Weather has been dry elsewhere.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON SATURDAY. THE 1st FEB. 1921.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade.		Rainfall.		
	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of Past 24 hours	Past 24 hours	Total, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—					
Bushire	--	--	--	--	--
Do. (15th)	65.1	47.1	84	5.97	-- 2.21
Jask	74.3	58.8	72	0.14	-- 2.37
Do. (—)	--	--	--	--	--
Muskat	--	--	--	--	--
Do. (15th)	--	--	--	--	--
PUNJAB—					
Multan	76.1	48.8	62	0.06	-- 0.64
Rawalpindi	68.9	41.7	64	0.96	-- 2.75
Lahore	73.1	44.3	54	0	-- 0.93
Hissar	74.2	43.3	59	0.11	+0 12
Ambala	70.7	44.0	62	0.03	-- 0.19
Delhi	69.8	47.0	74	1.35	+0.56
UNITED PROVINCES—					
Agra	74.1	48.7	62	1.80	+0.09
Manipuri	72.1	45.1	76	1.23	+2.20
Jhansi	75.0	48.5	72	3.25	+1.78
Cawnpore	72.0	47.7	83	2.51	+0.67
Allahabad	74.0	47.0	80	2.00	-0.48
BIHAR AND BENGAL—					
Jacobabad	74.1	48.2	42	0	-- 0.40
Karachi	77.0	59.1	69	0.28	-- 0.62
Ajmer	75.2	45.0	74	0.12	+0.32
Jaipur	70.9	46.1	59	0.11	+0.01
Kotah	78.0	50.6	67	0.00	+0.89
Mount Abu	67.2	53.4	23	0	--
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR—					
[illegible]—					
Bhuj	86.0	51.1	79	0	-- 0.17
Dwarka	82.0	65.6	91	0	-- 0.20
Veraval	79.0	57.0	47	0	-- 0.34
Rajkot	87.2	53.9	59	0	-- 0.23
Bhavnagar Para	85.4	56.2	27	0	-- 0.27
Surat	85.0	56.9	49	0.00	-- 0.25
Ahmedabad	84.7	53.3	21	0	-- 0.25
Deesa	82.0	50.0	42	0	-- 0.26
Neemuch	80.1	47.9	63	0.08	-- 0.7
Radore	84.0	54.1	47	0.45	-- 0.32
CENTRAL PROVINCES—					
Jubbulpore	76.5	46.3	67	1.05	-- 0.43
Bangor	78.8	52.0	45	0.64	-- 0.66
Hoshangabad	81.5	52.0	49	0.60	-- 0.49
Khandwa	89.2	52.1	44	0.46	-- 0.16
Akola	90.2	52.4	44	0.40	-- 0.11
Amraoti	87.5	53.0	28	0	-- 1.36
Nagpur	84.5	50.2	46	0.79	-- 1.19
Chanda	86.0	52.0	72	0.08	-- 1.24
Raipur	86.0	54.0	62	2.20	-- 1.15
KONKAN—					
Bombay	83.0	65.5	63	0	-- 0.51
Ratnagiri	91.8	66.0	82	0	-- 0.92
Marmugoa	85.3	68.0	75	0.15	-- 1.06
Karwar	91.1	60.2	56	0	-- 2.03
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—					
Malegaon	90.7	51.0	31	0	-- 0.25
Ahmednagar	90.0	49.1	17	0	-- 1.10
Poona	91.0	56.0	48	0.12	-- 1.11
Sholapur	90.0	57.2	35	0	-- 1.43
Bijapur	89.0	57.3	60	0.09	-- 1.20
Belgaum	87.7	54.5	32	0	-- 1.20
Aurangabad	90.2	54.7	16	0.07	-- 1.06
Nizamabad (Deccan)	87.1	53.9	36	0	-- 1.20
Hyderabad	88.8	56.0	48	0.48	-- 0.39
	86.8	56.9	-1	0.01	-- 1.15
MALABAR AND CANARESE—					
Mangalore	91.5	68.7	54	5.77	+2.25
Calicut	86.8	70.4	72	4.60	+2.26
Cochin	88.7	72.8	69	16.22	+7.72
Colombo	86.8	64.1	65	0.03 26.71	+5.13
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—					
Kavaipatnam	82.3	64.1	56	1.72	-- 4.57
Pallavaram	90.1	61.7	52	0.33	-- 3.88
Cuddapah	88.4	63.2	75	2.10	-- 1.16
Madras	84.3	67.4	82	25.97	+10.65
Bangalore	83.0	57.8	58	3.70	0.
Coimtore	84.7	63.7	70	11.34	+0.
Trichinopoly	85.9	64.8	76	27.71	0.
Nagapatam	82.2	67.9	78	66.40	+37.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association's Extraordinary Genl. Meeting, D. M. Petit, N. B. Exchange Hall, at noon.

Prof. M. Abbas' lecture on "Arabic Literature in India" University Library, 6 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-40 p.m.

Hon. Mr. V. S. Shastri's lecture on "Non-Cooperation and Education," Marwadi Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, 6-15 p.m.

THURSDAY, Feb. 3.

Dr. Mande's paper on "Notes on Indian Architecture, Past and Present", at the Architectural Students' Association, the Sir J. J. School of Art, 6-30 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Hon. Mr. Shastri's lecture on "the Present Situation." Mr. J. B. Petit presiding Excelsior Theatre, Fort, 6-15 p.m.

FRIDAY, Feb. 4.

Dr. Thomas' address at the Bombay Branch, Royal Asiatic Society, 6 p.m.

Mails for Laurenzo, Marquis and S. Africa closes at the G. P. O., 6-30 p.m.

First day of the First All India Railwaymen's Conference, Empire Theatre, 11-30 a.m., Rai Saheb Chandrika Prasad to preside.

Hon. Mr. Shastri's lecture on "Non-Cooperation and Education," Excelsior Theatre, Fort, 6-15 p.m. (S. S.).

SATURDAY, Feb. 5.

The mail s. s. Malwa with mails of Jan. 20 expected to arrive at 6 a.m.

The s. s. Kaiser-i-Hind with outward mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Second day of the First All-India Railwaymen's Conference, Empire Theatre.

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MAIL NOTICE

The mail steamer Malwa with the outward mails of the 20th ultimo is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Saturday.

ADDRESS TO POONA STUDENTS

Dr. M. B. Velkar will address a meeting of Students at Poona on Wednesday the 2nd instant at 8 p.m. on "Congress Mandate to Students."

POSTAL NOTICE

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra s.s. Umkuzi via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6.30 p.m. on Friday the 4th February.

THE YOUNG LIBERALS

The Young Liberals will meet to-morrow (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.), in the hall of "Mustari Villa", Chinchpokli, to discuss "What steps should be taken against the Non-Cooperation movement in the country?"

MR. SHASTRI'S LECTURE

At this evening's lecture by the Hon. Mr. V. Srinivasa Sastri on "Non-Cooperation and Education", the Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye, M.L.C., will preside.

CLASS ON PUBLIC FINANCE

The class on Public Finance, held under the auspices of the Study Circle of the India Liberal Club, will meet on next Thursday at 7-15 a.m. (S. T.), at the Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road. It will be conducted by Mr. C. S. Deole.

ART SOCIETY OF INDIA

In aid of the library fund of the Art Society of India (Bombay) the Gandharva Natak Mandali will stage at the Elphinstone Theatre their most popular play of "Swayam var" at 8 p.m. tonight.

NEWLY-BORN CHILD STRANGLED

The Coroner held an inquest on the body of a newly-born child which was found by a sweeper at Mint Road, Fort, Dr. D. Nunan, who held a *post mortem*, found contusions and abrasions on the front of the neck. The death was due to suffocation by pressure on the neck. The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

GLORIA CHURCH HUT SCANDAL.

LESSEE FINED.

Yesterday before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, the adjourned cases against Mr. Vishram Bhau and his 47 tenants were called and Mr. Vishram Bhau pleaded guilty of not shutting the door of the well and keeping a pit full of filthy water. He was consequently fined Rs. 30.

As for the huts, the hut-owners represented that about 25 huts have been removed and that others would be removed, if two months' time was granted. But the Magistrate granted time till the 15th instant, as he had already granted time till yesterday, and adjourned the case to the 15th instant.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

INSPECTION OF WORKS.

The annual inspection of the Bombay Port Trust Works took place yesterday afternoon, H. E. the Governor being the "star" guest of the Chairman and Trustees, among about two hundred who sat at lunch at the Ballard Pier Station.

Among the distinguished company present were Dr. Palmer, Lord Bishop of Bombay, Rear-Admiral Sir Henry Tothill, Rear-Admiral H. L. Nawby, Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod, the Hon. Sir G. S. Curtis, Sir Chimanlal Setaldvad, Sir Gokuldas Parakh, Sir Sassoon David, Bart., Sir Dinshaw Petit, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Readymoney, Sir M. Visweswaraya, Sir Temulji Nariman, Sir Henry Ledgard, Sir Thomas Birkett, Sir T. J. Strangman, Hon. Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, Hon. Mr. Paranjpye, Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta, Hon. Mr. Justice Crump, Hon. Mr. Justice Martin, Mr. V. A. Dabholkar, Mr. G. W. Hatch, Mr. F. I. Rahimtoola, Mr. A. M. Hussein Khan, Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, Principal Mackenzie, Mr. Trikumdas Virjivandas, Mr. Noel Patten, Mr. B. S. Turkhed and several others.

After lunch the visitors made a tour of the harbour on the s. s. Jayanti, seeing the Oil Pier at Pir Pau, and went by the Port Trust Railway to the Docks and Depots, including the new Cotton Depot and Antop village.

The scheme for an Oil Pier and Pipe Line between Pir Pau (Trombay) and Sewree was approved by the Trustees in 1918. The Oil Pier consists of a khanki faced rubble embankment 10 feet wide on top and 8,975 feet long carried through mangrove swamp and thence by means of a reinforced concrete Jetty 2,196 feet long.

The head of pier, alongside which oil ships will be berthed, is to be 630 feet in length and 20 feet wide, carried on 13 piers which are formed of concrete block work. Two piers are up to water level and a third is well in hand. The decking between block piers will be carried on reinforced concrete arches of substantial character and fitted with bollards and timber fenders. It is hoped to have about 300 feet of pier head complete before next monsoon. A boiler house staging carried on a rubble mound is under erection at a distance of 600 feet from pier head. This will supply steam for the oil pumps on board the steamer. As this boiler house will not be complete in time for reception of the first oil ship, arrangements have been made temporarily to supply steam from a boiler afloat.

An 8-inch diameter oil pipe has been laid from near the Sewree oil tanks to the Jetty head, a distance of approximately 25,000 feet, and with the aid of a temporary flexible connection to the oil ship it will be possible, as far as the Port Trust is concerned, to pump oil early in February, 1921. Owing to difficulties arising from the excessive expansion of over four miles of 8-inch pipe it has been found necessary to provide a very large number of concrete anchor blocks to control expansion and keep the pipe in line.

The pumps have been received, but owing to labour difficulties in England the boilers are delayed. The pump house and buildings in connection therewith are well in hand, but it was found necessary, owing to the soft nature of the ground, to pile the foundations. The walls of the 100 feet by 100 feet condenser water tank have had to be raised and strengthened, and a set of filter chambers constructed as it has been found that on highest tides such a great quantity of silt has been carried into the tank that the water therefrom would be useless for washing through the oil pipes after receipt of bulk oil.

A 10-inch kerosine pipe has been ordered, and will be laid parallel to the 8-inch petrol pipe as soon as the material is received in Bombay. The construction of two 3,000-ton oil tanks is in hand by the oil companies. Quarters are to be constructed at Pir Pau for the staff engaged on working the line when in commission, and will be of concrete slab construction.

THE COTTON DEPOT.

As to the new cotton depot, at Mazagon, which is now under construction for 1,635,000 bales of cotton, and uncovered accommodation for over one million bales. The depot will cover an area of some 432,500 square yards lying between the Port Trust Railway main line and the Harbour Branch line of the G. I. P. Railway. The sidings and stations serving the depot will lie immediately west of the main line. There will be in all thirteen stations, each 250 feet long; the arrival stations being on the north and the departure stations for the docks on the south. The Harbour Branch Railway will be raised and bridged over three roads providing wide exits on to Reay Road. It is proposed to build a high level station on the Harbour Branch Railway near the central road, to provide cotton merchants with easy access to the depot from the Fort. There will be two main roads running north and south, on 70 the other 90 feet in width, four main cross roads, three of which will be 80 and one 50 feet wide, while accommodation roads to 40 feet wide will be provided between each line of godowns or Jethas. The godowns are to be built of ferro-concrete, and will be 105 by 40 by 30 feet with a maximum capacity of 7,500 bales each (when piled 18 high). Jethas will be raised one foot above the adjoining road level and will each take 4,740 bales (piled 12 high). Ample area has been reserved for offices and other buildings required by the trade.

The total estimated cost of the depot is Rs. 1,20,50,000. The work should be completed by April, 1923.

One of the most interesting features of the trip was an inspection of the dredger Silirius, the largest dredger in the world, and which has adventures worthy of being chronicled in a volume.

THE ANAVIL SAMAJ

The General Meeting of the Anavil Samaj was held on Sunday last at Hirabag under the presidency of Mr. B. J. Desai (Advocate), when Messrs. Gulabbhai Nichhabhai Desai, Maganlal Khandubhai Desai and Prof. D. B. Naik were elected as president, secretary and treasurer respectively. A resolution was passed to the effect that a general meeting be convened on the next 12th of June to consider the question of awarding scholarships only to students studying in National institutions.

STRIKES IN THE CITY

CENTURY AND TEXTILE MILLS MEN GO OUT.

PETROLEUM WORKS STRIKE CONTINUES.

It seems Bombay cannot pass through a single week without strikes, and they have come to stay here. It has been seen for the last six months that before one strike ends three new ones spring up. The present week began with a strike and a lock-out, before another strike that had been declared last week, was over.

The weavers of the Century and the Textile Mills laid down their tools on Monday. Some time ago the weavers of these two mills, which are situated in the same compound and managed by Messrs. N. N. Wadia and Sons, had submitted a petition asking an increase in their wages. They demanded—it is ascertained—an increase of three pice on each pound of yarn. The petition was under consideration of the Agents so long, and on Monday the mill managers notified that their demands could not be complied with, whereupon the weavers went out on strike. The management then in apprehension of further trouble closed the mills indefinitely.

The men—weavers and other operatives—returned to the compound yesterday morning, but dispersed on finding the entrance closed.

PETROLEUM WORKS STRIKE CONTINUES

The employees of the four petroleum works at Seewri are still holding out. Yesterday they came to the works, but did not resume their duties. They are quite peaceful.

AT THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

TRAVELOGUE.

Mr. Lowell Thomas is an American bot by birth and accent. He has given his illustrated travelogues before distinguishe and vast audiences in the United States and England, and now he has come to this country to do so. The illustrations are absolutely fascinating. There you see before your eyes sandstorms, Camels, th Church of Nativity, etc., most vividly. But though quite clear and audible, we cann say that his method of narration is powerful or dramatic or pathetic. It is too matter of fact to be thrilling.

The first part of the travelogue takes to Palestine mainly, while the second to Arabia. Save of the photoes are taken from the aeroplane. We see before us Beersheba, the ancient home of Abraham, Gaza where Samson wooed Delilah. In Jerusalem, we see the Mount of Olives, Garden of Gethsemane, and part Solomon's temple which is not covered up by the Mosque of Omar. The palace the Ex-Kaiser is also exhibited to us.

In the second part of the travelogue, see Jedda, the port of Arabia, Sheri Hussein and the fall of Mecca, Akaba, Lawrence himself, the Dead Sea, Acre Sidon, etc.

Of course it is all very interesting only we cannot help wondering at many things seen and heard there General Allenb enters Jerusalem humbly on foot, and assures its inhabitants that he has com to give them liberty and allow them to lead their lives. To begin with were all the inhabitants of Jerusalem anxious to shake off the Yoke of the Turk as the lecturer implies? Secondly, are those people now allowed to live their own lives? Have they not exchanged masters rather than become freeman by the capture of Jerusalem by Allenby? Why should any European nation occupy an Oriental city like Jerusalem, we fail to understand? Did Jesus Christ, himself an Oriental, want the city to pass into the hands of Europeans, we wonder!

Indians fought well against the Turks for the British, but who has reaped the hawest of their excellent fighting. Not they nor their countrymen surely. We might also point out that Mr. Lowell Thomas was most unchivalrous towards the Turks. He had not a word to say in their favour. Probably the Americans have no word like "Chivalry" in their dictionary!

HOCKEY IN POONA.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT OPENS.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

POONA Feb. 1.

This Tournament opened at the Poon Gymkhana on Monday evening when the Physical Training School met the Signal School in the first round. The play was by no means of a high class but it was very even. The play had been in progress for twenty minutes before th P. T. S. succeeded in getting through, and scoring a feat they repeated a few minutes later, and they led by 2 to 0 at the interval.

The second half was very even but ragged and nothing startling occurred, and when time arrived the Physical Training School had won by 2 goals to 0, and thus qualified to meet the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders in the second round to be played on Friday next.

The referees were Maj. Brett and Mr. Jones.

General Sir W. R. Birdwood arrived in Delhi on January 31 and is staying at Viceregal Lodge.

A Madras message of January 31 says the Indian Railway Police Committee have arrived in Madras and will commence enquiry to-morrow at the Old Engineering College buildings, Chepauk.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

AGAINST STATE MANAGEMENT.

MR. MACNAUGHTEN'S EVIDENCE.

The Railway Committee was fortunat yesterday in securing a much better meeting place than the one they had on Monday The proceedings of the Committee began at the appointed time at the Secretariat There was no perceptible increase in th number of witnesses present. Mr. Macnaughtin from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was the only witness examin He was asked to indicate the precise manner in which he interpreted "Commercial principles" on which, as the Chamber suggested, the Railway Board should manage the railways. As an illustration the Chamber's statement he maintained that money scarce there should be no programme of extension undertaken. The Chamber believed that the work of th Board should be conducted in an "enlightened manner." Its method of utilizing th surplus for profits instead of for replacements was an example of the unenlightened manner of its working. He preferred Railway Member with administration capacity to one with railway experience only It was evident that his suggestions about the raising of new share capital were no well thought out. When the Chairman examined him closely on the question h admitted he was not well up in matters income-tax. When he said that the present Government Control over the railways was adequate he was pointed out the wide power the railways enjoyed in the matter of rates and fares. And, he agreed that ther should be sometimes fairly definite, something more, than the minimum and maximum limits of rates and fares. The fact that, the existing machinery of investigation had not been for years, utilized, showed, the Chairman suggested, that either th management by the railways had not been perfect or that the machinery is defective. Although the witness was inclined to believe the management to be perfect he confessed the probability of undue preferenc when the Chairman pointed out the chance practically non-existent of the representative of a small concern walking into an Agents' office and securing just treatment He believed that efficiency should be preferred to seniority in regard to promotion of railway employees. After his examination by the Hon. Mr. Sastri and a pointed remark by the Chairman he realised the difference, as regards the policy of seniority, between large and small concerns He could not define the "extraneous political conditions" which, as the Chamber stated would influence railways under the State. The management of the companies being more free from outside pressure it was, unlike the State, not likely to be influenced by considerations of complexion apart from those of efficiency and seniority. He further stated that there was really no activ competition between the companies. His subsequent arguments about the advantages of competition by companies were not very convincing. He was not sure about the drawbacks of State management. And, when the Hon. Mr. Purshottamdas asked him to give concrete instances of such drawbacks all that he could reply was that he was "Under the general impression" abou their existence. The considerations of finance and technical assistance which, according to the witness, justified the existence of the London Board were easily disposed of by the Hon. Mr. Purshottamdas. He showed from the reports of the Bombay Chamber how the Chamber at one time complained against the London Board an against the competition by companies.

The Indian Railway Committee resume its sittings at the Secretariat, Bombay, yesterday, Sir William M. Acworth presiding.

CHAMBER'S STATEMENTS.

Mr. H. P. W. Macnaughten, Deputy Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, was the witness examined yesterday. He placed before the Committee the view of the Chamber. It was stated in the ocurse of the statement submitted by the Chamber:—

My Committee prefer to regard the question of direct State management as separate subject, as, in their opinion, th other methods of management permit joint consideration. In that connection they are of opinion that, from the stand point of administration, State managemen cannot be regarded as advantageous as it tends to remove the element of competition so necessary, from the public point of view to the development of railways and introduces what may best be described as the political element into the administrations concerned. Under such management my Committee feel that decisions affecting important questions of staff management such as appointments and promotion, are liabl to be influenced, in the first case, by extraneous political considerations and, in the second, by the seniority of the individuals rather than their efficiency. The relative advantages of the two methods from the financial point of view have also been considered but my Committee can observe no undue advantage on either side. My Committee, for the reasons above indicated, favour the adoption of the principle of Company rather than State management in th case of all Railway administrations in India, with the exception of any railway serving a strategical frontier such as the North Western Railway. With regard to the question of the location of the Board of Directors in the case of Company managed railways and the alternatives suggested in Sections (b), (c) and (d), my Committee ar of opinion that a combination of (b) and (c) is to be preferred.

The exact manner in which the two methods should be combined has been th subject of considerable discussion and my Committee are disposed finally to recommend the adoption of the following scheme:—(1) The retention of a Board in London of the same strength as at present. (2) The institution in India of an Executive Board or Committee. (3) The powers to be delegated to the Indian Board may be generally described as those relating to questions of local policy—other than those connected with new construction—and administration. (4) The personnel of the Indian Board consist of the Agent, one of the Directors of the Home Board and a suitable representation of the community of the place in which the Board is located.

My Committee are of opinion that the value of such a Board in India as above described will be particularly apparent in the settlement of labour disputes, the recurrence of which for some time to come is to be feared. They attach, also, considerable importance to the Directors of the Home Board serving on the Indian Board in rotation, partly because of the difficulty likely to be experienced otherwise in finding suitable members locally but more especially for the reason that there will always be a member on the Home Board whose experience of Indian conditions is of reasonably recent date. In this way the principal argument against a Board located at Home, namely, that it is out of touch with Indian conditions, will lose a great deal of its force.

With the object of establishing a control which will ensure a more confident and enterprising policy of railway expansion an improvement in administrative methods and a rapid disposal of business, my Committee consider that it is essential that the Railway Board should be endowed with full authority to manage railways on commercia principles and that it should be freed from all unnecessary restrictions, especially in regard to railway finance.

COMPLETE FINANCIAL CONTROL.

In the opinion of my Committee, therefore, the first step necessary is to give the Railway Board complete control, under the Government of India, of the arrangements for financing railways, both as regards Capital and Revenue. My Committee realise that such a step will entail the removal of all control by the Finance Department of the Government of India of the Railway Budget but as the result will be the utilisation of surplus railway earnings, for railway development to a greater extent, an in a more enlightened manner, than at present, they are definitely in favour of the change.

On the assumption that the Railway Board will be granted complete financial control, as envisaged above, and with a view to the recognition of the paramount importance of railways in the development of India, my Committee consider that the President of the Railway Board, as head of the Railways, should have an extensive knowledge of railway policy and practice and that he should be a Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council. They consider, further, that the President should be supported by a Board composed of men selected for their technical capabilities and representing the various branches of Railway Administration and that, if necessary, the number of members of the Board should be increased to allow of such representation.

Before proceeding to consider the various specific means by which the Capital required for railway development may be raised my Committee desire me to state, as their unanimous and considered opinion, that in view of the serious deterioration experienced on Indian Railways on account of the War and the urgent need for improved facilities and new constitution, the source from which such Capital may be raised should be neglected.

METHODS OF RAISING CAPITAL.

Subject to the conditions noted below, my Committee desire to recommend the adoption of the following methods of raising the Capital required for financing railways in this country, in addition to the utilisation of surplus earnings for railway purposes:—

1. By the State—by Government Loans;
2. By the Railway Companies—by (a) the issue of Sterling Capital in London; by (b) the issue of Rupee Capital in India;
3. By private enterprise.

As a condition precedent to the adoption of the foregoing methods of borrowing, my Committee desire strongly to urge that a programme of the requirements of railways for a period of not less than 5 years be drawn up. Secondly, with regard to 1, my Committee are strongly of opinion that, in the event of Government raising the money themselves as a part of their general borrowings, the proportion to be raised for railway purposes should be fixed beforehand and credited to the railway account and held available to be drawn upon as required under the programme. The sole authority for the disposal of such money would then be the Railway Board as reconstituted in accordance with my Committee's previous recommendations. With regard to 2, my Committee desire me to point out that, if permission is granted to railway companies to raise Sterling Capital in London such a contingency would be a point in favour of the retention of the London Boards. In connection with 3, my Committee are of opinion that the utilisation of private enterprise and capital for the construction of new lines should be encouraged and that, to this end, the terms granted to promoters should be revised in accordance with the altered conditions of the present value of money.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL OVER RATES.

My Committee consider that the present control by Government over rates, involving as it does the fixing of maximum passenger fares and the classification of the various items of goods traffic, together with the maxima and minima to be charged for those classes, is adequate and they are unable to suggest any modifications in respect thereto.

My Committee are also of opinion that the existing machinery for deciding disputes between railways and traders is satisfactory and they feel that, if the Railway Board were given more power of control, it would only result in the Board having to deal with a number of appeals, the majority of which, it would be found on investigation ought not to have been referred to that body. Such a procedure would not only hamper their administration but would also increase the expenses of their office. In arriving at the above decision my Committee have taken into consideration the fact that, in ordinary cases, the Courts of Law are

(Continued on page 8.)

TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

W. I. T. TOURNAMENT.

A DULL DAY.

The opening matches of the Western India Lawn Tennis Tournament were played yesterday on the Queen's Road Courts and Gymkhana Courts. The entries for the tournament this year are very disappointing and all lovers of tennis will sadly miss the presence of Shimidzu, Ranga Rao, Fyaee and other players of repute. The number of competitors may not have appreciably diminished, but judging from the entry list one can safely say that the quality of the players has sadly deteriorated.

The attendance too at the Courts was very spare and many of the benches were left practically unoccupied. The Japanese however, mustered strongly and thus evinced their interest in players of their nationality. The Japanese competitors were uniformly successful in the day and disposed of their adversaries with the greater ease, with the exception of Takenchi, who found that in Syed Hassan he had to tackle a determined opponent endowed with plenty of pluck, patience and the craft of the game. The Mixed Doubles, two in number, were more interesting to witness than the "Singles" games.

In the Gentlemen's Singles there was a card of nine events, but out of them only eight matches were played out as the match between Captain Matthews and Brough was scratched. Most of the matches were desperately dull and when they were not dull they proved to be too one-sided affairs. The scores of 6—0, 6—1, 6—2 etc. which figured but too often on the scoring board reflects truly the state of affairs. The winners were too strong and were able to defeat their opponents without straining themselves much. This feature common to the majority of the games impaired the spectacular value of the tournament to a great degree.

DETAILS OF THE GAME.

As could be easily understood from the scores none of the matches were really contested. Gangla was able to dispose of Foote after conceding but a single game out of thirteen games. Scott and Shortt fared against their opponents Parton and Rao but slightly better. Takenchi v. Syed Hassan and Thadani v. Calvacoressi were the only two well balanced combinations and the play that ensued proved exciting at times. Syed Hassan played very well in the second set but lost the third and deciding set to the clever Japanese player Takenchi as he was rather weak in his left. Takenchi played a safe game throughout and the relentlessness of his safety tactics contributed greatly to his success. Fakuda gave a display of sound tennis in his match against Kavamura—whom he beat in two straight sets of 6—4, 6—2.

In the two Mixed Doubles some pretty play was witnessed and though in neither of the matches the set score ran to three sets, the winners had not always things as they liked. In the match between Mrs. Wilkin and Cox v. Miss Samway and Warner at one stage in the first set it almost appeared that the latter would win the set and eventually the match, though in the end things proved otherwise.

RESULT OF YESTERDAY'S MATCHES.

GENTLEMEN'S SINGLES.

Portlock beat Cuthbert 7—5, 6—1.
Parton beat Scott 6—3, 6—2.
Gangla beat Foote 6—1, 6—0.
Takenchi beat Syed Hassan 6—2, 3—6, 6—2.
Kholhoff beat Cox 6—1, 6—3.
V. Rao beat Shortt 6—2, 6—3.
Thadani beat Calvocoressi 6—4, 5—7, 6—3
Fakuda beat Kawamura 6—4, 6—2.

MIXED DOUBLES.

Mrs. Row and Wagle beat Miss O. Gambo and Bird 6—3, 6—3.
Mrs. Wilkon and Cox beat Miss Samway and Warner 7—5, 6—3.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

QUEEN'S ROAD COURTS.

Capt. Nethersole v. Sanghani at 4 p.m. on Court No. 1
Takenchi v. Kholhoff at 4 p.m. on Court No. 2.
Allani v Warner at 4 p.m. on Court No 4
Pitt v Mirchandani at 4 p.m. on Court No. 5.
William v Gangla at 4 p.m. on Court No 6
Advaney v Campbell at 5 p.m. on Court No. 1
S. H. Mehta v Liladhar at 5 p.m. on Court No. 2
Bhagwat v F. H. Mehta at 5 p.m. on Court No. 3
Samhamurti v Gore at 5 p.m. on Court No. 4
Fakuda v Jeejeebhoy at 5 p.m. on Court No. 5

GYMKHANA COMPOUND COURTS AT 5 P. M.

O. Henry and Marshall v William and Pitt on Court No. 5
Miss Donald and Shortt v Mrs. Clayton and Annett on Court No. 6.
Goldney and Browne v Cox and Capt. Matthews on Court No. 7.

BENGAL TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 31.

The Bengal Lawn Tennis Championship tournament came to a close, to-day, when after an exciting encounter, Mrs. Donald and Shimidzu beat Mrs. McKenna and Warden, the score being 3—6, 6—1, 7—5. Shimidzu entered this year for Mixed Doubles and Men's Doubles and both these he captured the play over. Lady Godfrey presented cups to the winners.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, February, 2, 1921.

OUR INSTRUCTION.

"It is claimed that in parts of the territory which is to form the new Independent Armenia, the Armenians are no longer in the majority. Their pre-war majority is admitted, but owing to massacre and deportation, and the savage and ruthless policy of the Young Turks the population has been greatly reduced. . . . The Turk and the lover of the Turk will tell you proudly that the Ottomans are a manly race and the Armenians timid and unmartial. They cannot deny that in Turkey the Armenians have no rights; that they are not allowed to carry arms and that they go about defenceless. . . . Public sympathy with the Armenians would be less than it is if they had failed, when the chance offered, to turn on their oppressors. But the case for the Turk is only weakened by his friends who make out that the sheep and not the wolf is the aggressor"—from "A Straight Talk on the Khilafat Question". (Government Press, Lahore) pp. 10 and 11.

We have yet to learn that it is in the nature of a sheep to turn upon a wolf or any other animal; but that is neither here nor there. It is not claimed, unless it be by the Armenian propagandists, that in parts of the territory which is to form the new Independent Armenia the Armenians are no longer in the majority; but it is positively asserted, on the strongest documentary evidence, that in no single province of the Ottoman Empire were the Armenians in a majority before the war. Their "pre-war majority" is so far from being "admitted" that it is not even claimed in any document—Armenian, Turkish or European—which existed before the war. The British Year-Book for 1917 (which repeats the figures for 1913 for lack of fresh data) gives, for the whole of Asia Minor, a population of 11,384,000 inhabitants, of which 8,975,000 are Muslims and 1,056,000 Armenians; and for Eastern Anatolia ("Armenia" so-called) 1,795,800 Muslims and 480,000 Armenians. The French Yellow Books of 1893-1897 give the following proportions for the six vilayets which the Armenian Revolutionaries even at that time claimed: Sivas 17 per cent Armenians; Erzerum 30 per cent.; Bitlis 33 per cent.; Maamuret-ul-Aziz 12 per cent.; Diarbekir 17 per cent.; Van 19 per cent. The Armenians have since put forth an additional claim to Trebizond and Adana, where they are in an infinitesimal minority. M. Cuinet, a former French Consul at Van, places the Armenians in a clear minority in all six vilayets. The Russian General Mayewsky, who was resident for many years in "Armenia", estimates the Armenian element at 26 per cent. of the population in the vilayet of Van, and at 39 per cent. in that of Bitlis—the two vilayets in which that element was strongest. The latest Turkish official statistics computed just before the world war (in which the figures for the Christian communities are those provided by the said communities themselves through their official heads) shows the Armenians to be in clear minority in every province; and the Armenian Patriarch himself in 1913, in an official statement to the Ambassadors of the Powers, did not go beyond the claim that the Armenian element formed 39 per cent. of the population of the country which they claimed. That is the largest estimate of the Armenian population which was ever before the war included in a document which, by any stretch of the imagination, could be called authoritative; and it was obtained by taking the proportion in one vilayet (Bitlis) as the proportion for the six vilayets. M. Hanotaux, in 1895, stated in the French Chamber that, according to French expert information, the proportion of Armenians did not exceed 13 per cent. in the whole territory which the Armenian revolutionaries had the impudence to claim. In no authoritative or official document or work of reference in any language is the "pre-war majority" of the Armenians in any province of the Turkish Empire even claimed. How then can this unknown propagandist writer say that it is admitted? Admitted by whom? By men as ignorant as himself of the whole subject, who take Armenian propagandist statements as their gospel, possibly. But "Armenia" is not off the earth; some few Englishmen had actually been there before the war and left a record of their observations; also there was a considerable bibliography of Eastern Anatolia long before the fevered lucubrations of Lord Bryce and Mr. Arnold Toynbee shocked the Western world—facts which propagandist writers would do well to remember if they wish their work to stand the test of serious criticism.

"The Turk and the lover of the Turk . . . . cannot deny that in Turkey the Armenians have no rights; that they are not allowed to carry arms and that they go about defenceless." Why put it in the present tense, when in Cilicia and some other parts of Turkey the Armenians have been armed by the Allies against a disarmed Muslim population? But even in the past tense, every Turk, and everybody who knew Turkey previous to the war can honestly deny the statement, and would do so if anyone before this unknown "authority" had ever made it. The Armenians had and have exactly the same rights as Muslims in the Ottoman dominions, except when they indulge in dangerous conspiracy and armed rebellion. They are not allowed to carry arms, unless they happen to be in the army or auxiliary forces; well, no more are the Muslims. But the smuggling in of arms to the Armenians and the Kurds alike from Russian territory was rife even before the war, as may be seen from the account of a tour in Kurdistan by Mr. Walter Guinness, M.P., in 1913, which was published in the "National Review." As for the ascription of a lamb-like character to a race which has produced more murderers and bomb-throwers in proportion to its numbers than any other race on earth, we shall deal with that point in a future issuse.

Notes of the Day.

Germany and Allies.

After a good deal of haggling, the Allied politicians have decided upon an agreed demand for reparations from Germany. The Press in Paris, we are told, is rejoicing at the result of the Allied Conference and declares that the Entente has been signally strengthened. The British Press, while less triumphant than the French Press, is also in general satisfied, chiefly on the same ground. It is thus obvious that the question has been regarded from a very narrow selfish standpoint—and the settlement reached is, therefore, not likely to prove a lasting, much less a satisfactory, one. A Berlin message states that the reparations have angered the German Press, which is unanimous in declaring that Germany cannot pay. While the German estimate regarding the capacity of the German people to bear the colossal charges cannot be wholly accepted, it cannot be denied that the Allies have failed to pay due regard to this factor of capacity which, after all, is the most important consideration which statesmen genuinely desirous of reconstruction of Europe could not ignore.

Losing Fruits of Victory.

But the anxiety to maintain the Entente between the two dominating Powers among the Allies—Britain and France—has prevailed over the solicitude for Europe's speedy recovery from economic ruin. And an instructive sidelight on the intentions and bonafides of the Allied "statesmen" is furnished by the declaration of Mr. Lloyd George that "at the request of Lord Curzon, moral penalty was being included, namely, non-admission of Germany to the League of Nations." We cannot conceive of a more deplorable failure of Allied statesmanship to remain true to the moral idealism which inspired humanity's sacrifice during the war, than the acceptance of the sinister counsel of one who has learnt nothing from the war. The Allied "statesmen" are evidently still far from realising that the economic recovery and prosperity of France or the rest of Europe cannot be built on the economic bondage of Germany and that a true League of Nations cannot come into being with Germany, and other ex-enemy Powers refused admission to it. The Allies won the war by the sacrifices of the peoples of the world. They are losing the fruits of victory by the Carthaginian peace which they are determined to impose on the fallen foe.

Burma Reforms Bill.

The announcement that the Burma Reforms Bill is to be introduced in the House of Lords this month and that a meeting of the Burma Legislative Council is to be convened on the 12th to allow the non-official members to make their suggestions, will come as a surprise to the Burmese public. Not only will the time allowed to formulate the suggestions be felt as being too short, but also the non-official members will be puzzled to know what suggestions to make in view of their total ignorance of the contents of the Bill. The procedure which the Secretary of State and the Craddockian Government are adopting in this connection is topsy-turvy on the face of it and is unfair to the Burmans. The Burmese public and the Legislative Council ought to be allowed sufficient opportunities of knowing and appraising the real value of the "boon" which is to be conferred on them, before they are called upon "to make suggestions." The Burma Reforms are no doubt long long overdue, but certainly the public of Burma will not mind a few weeks', if not months', delay, if that affords them sufficient time to digest the draft scheme and put forward their considered proposals. We are afraid the authorities, under the plea of the alleged urgency of the matter, are inflicting a grave wrong on the people of Burma. We are sure the latter are in no mood to submit to this wrong and will demand that sufficient opportunity should be afforded them to consider the Reforms Bill and offer their criticism, before it is finally passed into law.

A Misapprehension.

Lord Rondaldshay is misrepresenting the advocates of "Non-Cooperation" when he declares that the students are urged to allow their intellect, with which Providence has endowed them, to lie fallow. Nothing of the kind is being preached to them. On the other hand, they are asked to devote their whole energy, including the intellect, to the service of their country at this supreme juncture. Instead of letting their intellectual faculties lie fallow, they are being called upon to exercise them to their fullest extent and devote them to the political emancipation of their country. There is only a change in the direction of the exercise of the faculties, and that too for a limited period only, and not the repression of the exercise, as Lord Ronaldshay represents. Lord Ronaldshay contrasts this policy of negation as he calls it, with the "solid achievements" of Sir J. C. Bose and Sir P. C. Ray. Lord Ronaldshay ought to have known that these "solid achievements" were attained rather in spite of the difficulties which the present system of education put in their way than of any "facilities" provided by it. If the State had been less apathetic and less higgardly in the past regarding the struggles of these two sons of India, the world would have profited earlier by their achievements. And what are the achievements of these two compared with the potentialities of Indian intellect which finds no free scope for development and expression under the present benumbing system?

M. Clemenceau and His Sins.

An amusing anecdote concerning Monsieur Clemenceau—the more interesting because it is said to owe its origin to Monsieur Clemenceau himself—has come to us. It runs as follows. When he was lying dangerously ill in Paris after an attempt at his assassination, he was nursed by an exceedingly devout Catholic sister, imbued as strongly with the idea of the "Satanic nature of Government" as we are ourselves. Equally moved by the imminent danger of her patient and by the thought of his tremendous wickedness, she entreated him to see a priest and obtain the benefit of absolution. The patient answered that, no doubt, it was a good idea, but he would rather leave it till he got to Paradise, asking her whether it could not be done as well there as in Paris. Greatly shocked, she told him that it must be done on earth and by a priest or he could never hope to go to Paradise. He said that he would think about it. The next morning he informed his nurse that he had had a dream which proved that she was right in what she said. The nurse was much relieved, until he told his dream. He dreamt that he was dead and stood and knocked at Heaven's gate. St. Peter looked out at him, and exclaimed in awe: "What! Monsieur Clemenceau?" The new arrival bowed. "But Monsieur Clemenceau, how dirty you are! Why were you not cleaned up before you left the world?" "I considered," was the answer, "that it could be done much better here." "But such a course is quite exceptional, dear Monsieur!" "And am I not exceptional?" was the reply. "True," said the gatekeeper, "and anything that we can do, of course. . . . Well, I will find a priest to do the service you require." St. Peter closed the gate and hurried off, while the distinguished suppliant stood waiting patiently. After a long while the saintly janitor returned in great distress, exclaiming; "I regret infinitely, monsieur, that what you require is impossible. The fact is there is not a priest in paradise."

Dyer's Lectures.

General Dyer is reported to be proposing to deliver a series of lectures on his expedition to Persia in 1916 and to devote the proceeds of the lectures to the relief of the victims of martial law in Amritsar. Seeing that the public of Great Britain, and especially the House of Lords, are still steeped in ignorance of the full details of his heroic doings at Jallianwala Bag, he would be better advised to enlighten his countrymen first about this "glorious" episode. For the rest, no victim of Dyerism would be so utterly lost to manhood or womanhood as to accept "relief from his blood-stained hands. We hope the authorities in the Punjab will refuse to accept the "gift" and mock the lacerated heart of the Punjab by such a show of charity. True charity comes of genuine contribution of the heart and Dyer has not yet shown that he is truly repentant.

Not Honoured in His Own Country!

Poor Sir Michael O'Dwyer, the erstwhile saviour of the Punjab, the saviour of India, nay, the saviour of the Empire, ceases to be honoured in his own country! The following letter addressed by him to the Editor of "The Times," not, of course, for publication, speaks for itself:—

Sir,—I have received back my letter of December 27 for which you say you have been unable to find room. You have had no difficulty in finding room for Mr. Curtis' repeated libels on the British in India, but you do not consider it necessary to give equal publicity to the refutations of those libels, doubtless thinking that a class of our fellow-countrymen can be libelled with impunity. Anticipating from past experience this attitude on the part of the "Times" I had taken the precaution of sending copies to the leading English papers in India. I am now sending them a copy of this letter, so that the British in India may know what to expect of the "Times" in the danger and difficulties with which they are confronted.—Yours etc.,

M. F. O'DWYER.

How are the mighty fallen!

The Stock Exchange.

A correspondent writes:—

"In the general financial situation, which has been a matter of much concern to all those interested therein, a fresh incident happened the other day which is calculated to shake rather roughly the already waning credit. The reported embezzlement of over eight lakhs by a broker of the Old Share Bazar calls for more than a passing reference as it happens at a particularly unfortunate time and it draws pointed attention to the need of more effective steps for safeguarding against facile cheating of the unwary public. The various statements and rumours regarding this affair go to show that the victims are many, not a few of whom are amongst the credulous public. One cannot but think that the Directors of the Stock Exchange, as the custodians of public interest, should take effective means whereby such embezzlements as those reported should be made impossible in the future. The duty devolving on the Directors as also on the Police is both important and urgent, and its performance is the only means whereby public confidence could be maintained."

Vernaculars in Councils.

One of the members of the Behar and Orissa Legislative Council intends to move a resolution that the proceedings of the Council be conducted principally in Hindi and that all papers connected with the proceedings of the Council be published in Hindi as well as in English. Having regard to the fact that the vernacular of the overwhelming majority of the people of the province is Hindi and that the language is understood very well even by the non-Hindi speaking classes like the Bengalee settlers, Goriyas, and the planters, there should be no valid objection to the adoption of Hindi as the official language of the Council. In provinces like Bombay and Madras there might be an objection to conducting the proceedings in any single vernacular, but in Behar the conditions are ideally suited for the introduction of the proposed change. The only difficulty will be about the two Executive Council Members, who may or may not know Hindi. These, if they so chose, may speak in English, as the adoption of the resolution will no way debar them, or any other member, if he so desires, from making speeches in English. But, what is contended is that the language easily understandable by the vast majority of the people of the province should be the language of the local Council. If not to-day, very shortly such a reform is bound to come about, if the Councils are not to remain the farce they are at present.

CABLE ITEMS.

It is reported from Ottawa that there are eight hundred cases of small-pox there.

A message from Jerusalem states that the Marquis of Milfordhaven has arrived there with the body of his sister-in-law, the Grand-Duches Elizabeth of Russia, who was murdered by the Bolshevists at Perm. She will be interred in Gethsemane.

ARMENIAN BRUTALITIES.

SAVAGE MASSACRES OF MUSSALMANS.

HORRIBLE TALES.

The following is a Russian official Document (No 31):—

Erzeroum, March 3, 1918.

TO THE COMMANDER OF THE CAUCASIAN ARMY,—

On February 26, 1918, at mid-day, a company of the military began to assemble the Turks, in order to make them clean up the railways and the roads leading to the fortifications. This order came from General Antranik. But it was executed by the chief of the militia of the town, named M. Farachian. The Turks complained, and said that they were being gathered together without taking into consideration the prescribed formalities, according to which a written order should issue from the Commandant of the town. . . . I at once communicated with M. Farachian, who told me that the abovementioned was abolished in view of the circumstance. . . . Thus, three sections of workers were formed. One section was sent to the gate of Kars; second, towards the gate of Olti; third, towards the gate of Trebzund. At about 3 o'clock I was informed by one of my soldiers that the Turks of Kars, referred to above, were taken behind the fortification of Azizie. I realised the true signification of this expression, used by soldiers, only on February 27. While leaving Erzeroum, I saw on the road of Kars more than 70 dead bodies (Turkish) riddled with bullets on the head, the neck, and the chest, as well as wounds from bayonets in the region of the heart and the abdomen. With the second section of the Turks the Armenians dealt in the following manner:—

The Turks were enclosed in barracks, made of wood, where they were so crowded up that they could hardly sit down. On that night, according to the testimonies of workers on the railway line, the Armenian began shooting the Turks one by one; and, at a given moment, they began firing on the barracks.

The third section, according to my informants, was shot with machine-guns at the gate of Trebizond. Now I shall endeavour to draw a picture of February 26, the night of nightmare and blood. The Armenians entered, several times by force the houses of the Turks, and seized the male section from the age of 14 up to the very aged, and formed them in columns, and led them, with blows from whips and rifles, outside the town, where they massacred them in the most savage manner. Once I asked them where they were taking the Turks, and if that was to make them work?

"No," replied the soldiers, with an air of satisfaction, "we shall probably kill them."

"TERRIBLE NIGHT."

When I told them: "Insensates, come back to reason," they replied to me: "For the love of God, do not prevent us. We do not touch you at all, and what we do with them is not your business." There was a very great excitement in the town; everyone was running about. Cries of children, and lamentations of Turkish women, were heard everywhere in the town. The Armenian soldiers were walking about in groups in the town, and were continually forcing open the doors of Turkish houses. Finally, came the terrible night that shook the spirit of desolation. The blood congeals at the thought of the horror of this night. The cries increased. One should like to go to the rescue of the unfortunate victims, but when one goes there, one receives everywhere the impertinent answer, "Do not interfere," which is accompanied by threats. I heard the cries of women; I opened the door, and, climbing up the the stairs, I entered a room. Here I saw seven Armenian soldiers, fully armed; one of them holding a candle in his hand, some searching for what they could find, and some were massacring in a savage manner. There were three unveiled Turkish women, down whose faces blood was trickling; their blouses were torn, showing their breasts covered with blood. On their sides, children were there, so terrified that they appeared dead with fear; a child cried out in an extraordinary voice, opening the eyes full of tears. One of the Armenians tried to prevent it from crying, but the terrified children understood nothing, and kept on crying; then the Armenian delivered a blow on the head of the child, with his rifle, and the child stopped crying and fell on the floor. When the mother saw the child in this condition, she began to sob. Then he slaughtered the child with his bayonet, and landed a blow on the head of the mother and bayoneted her. The other women seeing this began to cry, hands on the eyes. The children folded their arms, with bended heads they awaited their turn; and their turn came quickly. I tried to stop this massacre; but at once a dagger was aimed at my abdomen; I thought it advisable to retire. I came out of the house; I heard a carriage coming; I at once recognised that it was that of the Commander of the Militia, M. Farachian. I begged him to enter the house; he roughly answered me thus: "When Armenia boils one cannot think about individuals." And at once he asked why I did not enter myself to stop these fools. I replied that I was a Russian and they would not listen to me. M. Farachian then told me; "I am surprised that at such a moment you should find enough time to busy yourself with such silly things." I left him and walked for a long time in the streets; I also visited the Turkish quarters; everywhere the same horrible picture that breaks one's heart was to be seen; the same cries, the same moanings of women and children. The victims of these crimes have been so numerous that I take the liberty of saving that only 250 Turks, who could hide themselves, partly among the Russian officers, in the cellars of houses, have been left alive in the whole town. The Armenians having learned of this began to reclaim them from the Russian officers; they also called at my house, where they searched for them everywhere, even in cupboards, and under beds; but they forgot to search the garret, where I had hidden a Turkish family.

MASSACRE AT HASSAN-KALE.

The following scene which took place in the house of the former military cashier is characteristic. I happened to be there by chance, I found a few Armenians there; they were seated before a lamp and picking out the articles in gold rings, bracelets, and other articles which they had robbed. One of them told me that he could not take a bracelet off the wrist of a woman, as it would not open. I myself have ascertained this fact. He had to cut the hand and the fingers of the woman—he himself said this—to take the bracelet, etc., off. The Armenians set the town on fire! they also burned buildings of non-military character: they also burned the house of the American Counsul, M. Stempleton. Now and then we heard rifle reports; they completely massacred the remainder before the arrival of the Turkish army. All the roads leading from the gate of Kars to Hassan-Kale were covered with massacred Turkish bodies, despoiled of their dresses, and the noses and the ears, of a great part of them had been cut off. We came near to Hassan-Kale, and saw on the side of them railway line a group of Turkish prisoners, led by Armenian soldiers, who made them run. Those who happened to be behind were being whipped and hit on the heads. Their faces were covered with blood Finally, were arrived at Hassan-Kale. Among these prisoners was a blind old man, accompanied by a boy. The blind, old man was groping his way; the boy had no more strength left to help the old man. A soldier on horseback began to beat them; these poor persons were wiping the blood off their faces without uttering a word; but they continued behind. These poor men kept quiet, thus hoping to be spared the martyrdom. But fate had it differently; as soon as they reached Hassan-Kale, the crowd that awaited them massacred them at once by a fusilade. We proceeded on to Keupri-Keui. On arriving there I alighted from the train; I suddenly heard cries coming from the direction of Wassan-Kale, and saw a crowd of Turks running; I counted them afterwards and found them to be 40.

In front of them were two soldiers on horseback, who, from their uniform, seemed to be officers, but I am not certain of that (their ranks). The horsemen who were in front made their horses trot and gallop alternately; the Turks had to imitate them; those who were unable to do so were beaten. Sometimes the horsemen would stop suddenly; then the human momentum caused by the inertia brought the prisoners almost up to the horsemen; the horsemen landed blow of rifle on their heads, and made them pass through a group of cart; at a given time they had to come down a slope running; a Turk fell down; this did not please one of the horsemen, who went up to him and drew his sword and delivered a blow, cutting open his (Turkish) forehead and lips, the wounded Turk attempted to rise, but the horseman shot him dead. At this time the Armenians began to shoot the prisoners, and within five minutes there lay 40 warm dead-bodies of the Turks on the side of our wagon. A few Armenians not content with this went and examined the bodies and fired a few more shots at those who showed any sign of life. All along the railroad we saw the same thing. For example, at Korassan the Armenians opened fire on the Turks working on the railway lines. Happiy only two were killed there; the Russian mechanicians bandaged their wounds and carried them to the barracks. When we arrived at Kara-Ourgan, we learned that all the wounded had died.

Sub-Captain ABGRAL,

Military Commandant of the town of Erzeroum.

Erzeroum, March 3, 1918.

INDIAN CHATTRI AT BRIGHTON.

IN MEMORY OF DEAD INDIAN WARRIORS.

TO BE OPENED BY PRINCE OF WALES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 30.
Recd. 12-30 p.m. Feb. 1.

In course of his visit to Brighton on February 1st, the Prince of Wales will unveil the Indian chattri on the downs at Patcham where the Royal Irish Fusiliers will post a guard-of-honour, while on arrival of the Prince's procession, the 34th Brigade of the Royal Field Artillery will fire a salute of twenty-one guns in honour of the Indian warriors. After this there will be luncheon and the Mayor will present Prince with a silver tablet on which a reproduction of the Chattri will be engraved.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

RULES OF NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 29.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Feb, 1.

The "Gazette" issues new rules for nomination of candidates to the Indian Civil Service, which are in the main identical with those of 1919. They provide that all British subject must apply to the local government of the province in which they reside, while the ruler of a subject of a state in India, in respect of whom application is made, must apply through the Durbar of the state, in which he wishes to serve.

Chosen candidates will be given two years' probationary course at a college or a university in Britain. It is hoped that the first competitive examination will be held in about the year, for candidates to be in probation in England in October 1922.

TROUBLES OVER MIXED JURY

MR. MARSHALL HALL ON COUNSEL'S DIFFICULTIES.

(REUTER'S CRICKET SPECIAL.)

LONDON, Jan. 29.
Recd. 2 p.m., Feb. 1.

The jury women's first appearance in the Divorce Court is occasioning a great deal of controversy. A most unsavoury case was tried by a mixed jury of six men and six women and ended in the jury disagreeing. The Counsel, Mr. Marshall Hall, who was very embarrassed during the proceedings said in conclusion that he hoped never to have such another case before a mixed jury owing to the impossibility of explaining certain facts before unmarried women, presumably ignorant of sexual matters. Mr. Marchall Hall, in a column interview in the papers discusses the question which he describes as most difficult. He concludes by saying that mixed juries will probably prove useful providing that the Court is careful in exempting women.

An incest case at the Liverpool Assizes was tried by a jury which included one woman after the judge had remarked that the Counsel could challenge any juror but that women must perform their duties, however revolting.

"NOBODY TO SOUND THE BABY."

The mixed jury in murder trial at Leicester was locked up for the night and the husband of a jury-woman appeared demanding his wife as there was nobody to mind baby. The demand was refused.

INTERNATIONAL YACHTING.

OFFER OF A CUP BY BELGIAN KING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 30.
Recd. 12-30 p.m. Feb. 1.

Washington.—The King of the Belgians has offered a cup for International Trans-Atlantic race from Sandy Hook to Ostend. The race will be for sailing yachts of any size or rig and there will be no handicaps. The race will be run on July 4th regardless of weather and the winner will retain the trophy permanently.

INQUERT ON THE HARROW BOY.

A CASE OF MISADVENTURE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 30.
Recd. 12-30 p.m. Feb. 1.

At the inquest on the Harrow boy who was found hanged, a verdict of death by misadvanture was returned. It is believed that he was performing gymnastic tricks.

MORE FIRING AT FYZABAD.

SEQUEL TO AN ARREST.

KISAN DEMONSTRATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 31.

An official message from the Commissioner of Fyzabad says:—

A large crowd of people held up 15 o'clock train at Goshaingunge, (O. and R. Railway) with the object of receiving the pretender, Ram Chandra, arrested this morning. The police were attacked with brickbats and one sowar was injured. The police eventually, fired on the crowd, injuring one man.

A later report shows the arrested man had already been lodged in a jail, and was not in the train. Crowds gathered at the station and lay on, preventing the train from proceeding. The police were turned out to remove them and were attacked with brickbats lying near the station. One sowar was injured somewhat severely.

According to the reports received by the "Independent" largely-attended meetings of Kisans are being held in various places in the Fyzabad and Rae Bareily districts, and the arrest and disturbance related in the official message appears to be the sequel.

THE "LEADER'S" ACCOUNT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 1.

The "Leader's" correspondent gives the following account:—

Fyzabad, Jan. 31.—Another Kisan violence was perpetrated on January 29 in Goshainganj. One spurious Ram Chandra was carrying on violence for some days with a large following of lawless kisans and badmashes. He was publicly denounced by Baba Ram Chandra in Gauhana meeting. The news reached that he was surrounding the house of Umanda Singh in Goshainganj and general loot was apprehended. Mounted police were sent immediately. All disappeared and the pretender was arrested. After this about 1,000 people collected and lay on the railway lines at Goshainganj, thinking that the Baba was being carried. The train was stopped for two hours. The Deputy Commissioner, Deputy Inspector-General and Superintendent of Police reached with additional police and used all persuasion, but without avail. Then began the clearing of the line by removing them physically. The mob grew furious and threw stones, which struck many, seriously injuring one mounted police and threatening to overcome all. Buckshot fire was opened, causing minor injuries and the mob was dispersed. Panic still prevails amongst the law-abiding population. A meeting of Kisans has also been held in the Midaripur district.

CASE AGAINST PANDIT MARTAND D. VAIDYA.

A message from Rai Bareily, dated Jan. 31 says:—

The trial of the complaint filed by Sirdar Amir Singh, Taluqdar, against Pandit Martand Dutt Vaidya, Vice-President, District Kisan Sabha and 16 others, alleging rioting and dacoity, commenced today in the court of Babu Guru Prasad, Magistrate, Rai Bareily. The courtroom was overcrowded Two witnesses were examined on behalf of the complainant Sheo Ratan Lal Mukhtiar, and Mahabir Prasad. The latter deposed to have seen the accused entering the dwelling house of the complainant at Uttarpara, breaking some furniture, plucking some fruit from his garden and beating and pulling the ears of two servants of the complainant.

The case is proceeding.

"INDEPENDENT" VERSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 1.

A correspondent wires to the "Independent" from Fyzabad on the 31st an account of the happenings there and says Pandit Gaurishankar Misra addressed big mass meetings on Saturday and Sunday. Yesterday, students paraded the main road of the city in a big procession, singing national songs. The Government school is guarded by the Military. Notices under Section 144 have been served on Messrs. Kidarnath, Dewidin and Deonarayan, prohibiting them or any procession to pass by the road bordering the Government school. Clerks of vakils are leaving their posts. Many vakils are expected to suspend practice. A national school was opened to-day.

Naga Bonath, who worked for the Kisans, was arrested with 18 Kisans. "Gandhi-ki-Jai" resounds the jail quarters. The Military has been requisitioned to guard the jail. At Gosainganj station the Kisans crowded for Bonath Guru's *darshan*. Some lay on the railway line. The mounted police used spears. Many kisans were wounded. Certain *badmash*s threw brick-bats and the police fired. Two kisans were seriously injured and one Kisan lost an eye.

THE BHILL CONFERENCE.

(From a Correspondent.)

DOHAD, Feb. 1.

Preparations of the Bhil Conference are going on vigorously. A grand mandap is being erected. Volunteers are moving in villages addressing people on Non-cooperation. Maulana Shaukat Ali, Mr. Vithalbhai Patel and Shrimati Ansuyabahen are expected to be present. Bhil dance is being arranged on the 6th Sunday night in honour of the guests of the Conference.

IN RESPONSE TO CONGRESS CALL

BOMBAY STUDENTS LEAVE COLLEGES.

PROCESSION AND DEMONSTRATION.

MARWARIS DONATE LAKHS TO GANDHI FUND.

Tuesday was another day of very great excitement with the Bombay students. The students, Hindu and Mahomedan, of the St. Xavier and the Wilson Colleges again continued on strike yesterday. There was held a very large meeting of the Wilsonians at 10-45 a.m. just at the time when the customary Bible Classes were going on in the College. Nearly all the students had come out in the College compound to hear the lectures that were delivered from Mr. Banker's House, the majority of the Parsis and the other "Loyalists" attending the classes as expected.

Messrs. Puntambekar, Swamy Narayen, S R. Bomanji, Shaukat Ali, Deshpande, D. V. Gokhale and others gave lectures to the students. Mr. Bomanji in his speech asked, whether there were any Parsi students come to hear the lectures. It was found that nearly a dozen Parsi students had come out. He particularly, addressed himself to the Parsis and told them that they must persuade their other friends and co-religioniste to withdraw from the Wilson College. He also said that the leaders fully understood the responsibility of asking the students to come out and so the students should not at all hesitate but place full confidence in their leaders. The meeting lasted for over an hour and then all the students formed themselves in a procession and marched on to the St. Xavier's College.

THE PROCESSION.

The procession went by the Girgaum Road headed by Prof. Swamy Narayen. In the mean time, the Xavierites had gathered on the Esplanade Maidan, opposite the St. Xavier's College. Nearly twenty lady students were also present. When the procession joined the Xavierites there were loud cheers of "Bande Mataram" and "Mahatma Gandhi Maharaj-ki-Jai."

Messrs. Gidwani, D. Chaman Lal, Maulana Shankat Ali and others again addressed the students who were more than 1,000. Some Parsi students had purposely come to create a disturbance in the meeting. But their efforts were of no avail.

A gentleman interrupted Mr. Chaman Lal, and criticised his English dress Mr. Chaman Lal, amidst loud and continued cheers, declared that he would, in future, wear his National Dress. The gentleman wanted to be convinced of the policy of the N. C. O. movement. He was then effectively silenced by Mr. Chaman Lal and Mr. Gidwani, and he left the meeting apparently thoroughly convinced.

FRIDAY'S DEMONSTRATION.

It was then decided to have a huge demonstration on Friday at the same place. The students were very enthusiastic throughout, and it is confidently expected that the Bombay Colleges will be emptied in a day or two.

OPENING OF MUSLIM NATIONAL SCHOOL.

The boycott of Colleges was not the only activity of the non-cooperators yesterday. There was some constructive work too. In the afternoon the Muslim National High School was opened.

About six o clock in the evening, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Mr. Moazam Ali and Mr. Ahmed Haji Siddick Khatri accompanied by a number of Maulvies, Maulanas and Ulmas, came out of the Surti Mohalla Mosque after their *Nemaz* and then entered an old house in the same Mohalla. About two hundred of youngsters and fifty adults also came in with them. Then came Haji Ismail Haji Yusuff Sobani. A Hymn from the Holy Quoran was recited and after that Mr. Sobani declared the institute to be duly opened. Mr., Sobani while declaring the institute opened, remarked that Non-Co operation by the students meant a great sacrifice by them, and that sacrifice was demanded of them in the name of their religion and country. He, therefore, hoped the students would not grumble the discomforts and inconveniences they had to put up with in their national institutions. Continuing, he said that he was greatly amazed to read in the newspapers Lord Ronaldshay bewailing that at a time when the country was in great need of scientific and technical education, the youths of Bengal were vacating the colleges. Mr. Sobani asked Lord Ronaldshay whether the British did not close their colleges and universities when they had to fight the Germans.

Mr. Moazam Ali made an appeal for funds for the support of the institution. He announced that if the students came forward, they were ready to start a college too.

Mr. Shaukat Ali also made an appeal for money and exhorted the young men to leave the Government institutions. He asked them to keep the books aside for some time and to devote themselves to the service of God and the Motherland.

TO-DAY'S N.C.O. CLASS.

The usual class for the N. C. O. propaganda workers will be conducted by Mr Jamnadas M. Mehta at 5 p.m. to-day, in the Gandharvamaha Vidyalaya Hall. He is to lecture on the Rowlatt Bills.

BOMBAY NATIONAL COLLEGE.

ARRANGEMENT FOR INSTRUCTION.

The Principal of the National College, Bombay writes to say:—

Registration of students for the National College and Swaraj Ashram at Andheri, commenced this morning at 9 a.m. The office will be open again from seven to ten in the evening for the same purpose.

Regular lectures will begin to-morrow at 7 a.m.

Examination forms of the Gujarat Vidyapith can be obtained from the college office.

Students will be prepared for Examinations in Bombay University courses.

Special arrangements have been made for instruction in Music, and Hindustani.

Music classes are open only to students of The National College but Hindustani classes are open to the general public. Those desirous of availing themselves of this facility to learn the National language are requested to register their names in the College office either in the morning or in the evening between the hours of seven and ten.

Spinning centres will also be shortly opened and those desirous of making their contribution to the National deficit in yarn may also register their names in the College office.

Junior B.A. students are not required to attend lectures this term, they must, however, register their names. They will do well to attend spinning, music and Hindi classes.

MR. GANDHI'S EDUCATION FUND.

SEVERAL LAKHS DONATED BY BENGAL

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 1.

Yesterday, Messrs. Gandhi, Mahomed Ali and Pandit Motilal Nehru attended the birth day ceremony of the late Swami Vivekanand at the Belur monastery and took the opportunity to address the audience on Non-Co-operation. Mr. Gandhi again urged the students to leave their colleges at once and addressing a number of police constables present he urged them to give up their job and join the present movement for the country's cause.

SEVERAL LAKHS DONATED.

It is understood that several big Marwari merchants of Calcutta made large donations amounting to several lakhs to Mr. Gandhi's National Education Fund.

PUNJAB STUDENTS CONFERENCE.

CONGRESS N. C. O. RESOLUTION ACCEPTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GUJRANWALA, Jan. 30.

At the Punjab Students' Conference held here to-day attended by about 2,000 student delegates from all parts of the Province and 5,000 visitors, Dr. Kitchlew presiding a resolution was passed by an overwhelming majority welcoming the Congress resolution on Non-Cooperation so far as it concerned students above the age of 16, and strongly urging upon students to make an immediate and effective response to the call of the nation by unconditional withdrawal from arts, science, and professional institutions connected with Government directly or indirectly, urging upon students to suspend their studies for one year and offer themselves for national service, requesting the managing committees of all private educational institutions in the Punjab to disaffiliate and nationalise their institutions in response to the demands of those students who could not join national service, strongly condemning all schemes of running Non-University classes under managing bodies of University affiliated institutions as detrimental to the cause of education, urging upon all students, to reject all such schemes and requesting the nationalist leaders of the Punjab to start national institutions, if need be.

Only student delegates voted on the resolution and of the 2,000 students, only 7 opposed the resolution.

CONGRATULATIONS TO STUDENTS.

After the resolution was passed by the students, Lala Lajpat Rai made a lengthy speech congratulating the students on their decision, expressing gratification that they had left their colleges at the nation's call and hoping that they would join national service as volunteers in large numbers and undergo a semi-military training, and thus give their active help in the attainment of Swaraj within one year.

The Conference adjourned till to-morrow.

(Continued on next page.)

REPARATIONS AND DISARMAMENT.

ALLIES' DEMANDS.

GERMANY'S LIABILITIES FIXED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 30.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Feb. 1.

Paris.—The penalties for non-fulfilment of the Treaty terms also include the takin over by the Reparations Commission of th German customs revenue and fixing a ne er increased taxation while Germany will not be allowed to contract a foreign loan without the Allies' authorisation.

Most definite instructions regarding disarmaments are immediately being forwarded to Germany laying down obligatio to reduce the number of regular officer employed by War Ministry by April 15th to hand over material in accordance wit the previous instructions by February 28th to begin dissolution of the home defenc organisations before March 15th and to conclude such dissolution by June 30th, complete dismantlement of the reserve ships by April 30th, to destroy the sub marines and submarine parts immediately, to destroy a warships at present under construction by July 31st and to pay compensation for th Zeppelins destroyed after the ratificatio of the Treaty.

With regard to reparations, the export and import revenues will pass into the hands of the German central customs receiver approved by the Reparations Commission.

PROPOSED CONFERENCE NEAR TRIESTE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 30.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Feb. 1.

It was decided to hold an early conferenc in the neighbourhood of Trieste to which all the new states will be invited with view to improvement of relations and co-ordination of policy. A commission will be appointed to investigate the Austrian administration with a view to effectin economy and improvements.

GERMANY'S DEBT FIXED.

At the conslusion of the conference M. Briand and Mr. Lloyd George emerged smiling. The former issued a statement paying a tribute to the conciliatoriness M. Jasper and Mr. Lloyd George and expressing his pleasure at the solution to the difficulties, fixing Germany's debt and holding out the promise of increased capacity to pay. M. Briand points out that the export tax will at present yield over milliard of marks and subsequently over three and a half milliards in the probable event of Germany's exports reaching thirty milliards.

Mr. Lloyd George declared that he had seldom seen a conference break up in such harmony. The conference had not wished to humiliate Germany and had avoided anything likely to offend her, but the Allies had to secure what was owing to them an at the request of Lord Curzon moral penalty was being included, namely, non-admission of Germany to the League Nations.

Britain had promised not to capitalis her share of indemnity for five years in order to avoid competition with the Frenc loans.

BRITISH PRESS ON RESULTS OF CONFERENCE.

"SEALS ANGLO-FRENCH SOLIDARITY"

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 31.
Recd. 2 p.m., Feb. 1.

British opinion while less triumphant than French, is in general satisfied with the results of the Paris Conference chiefly on the ground that it seals Anglo-French solidarity and promises to end the uncertainty which has been hampering reconstruction of Europe since the armistice. If doubts are expressed with regard to the practicability of legislating for posterity, it is on the other hand, pointed out that Saturday's agreement imposes on the parties to it a joint enterprise which will necessitate their unbroken co-operation for half a century while the burden on Germany is not so crushing, even at the outset, as the colossal figures at first suggest. Even in the twelfth year of the annuities, tax of five pounds per head will suffice for payment which is five times less than British Tax-payer is actually paying.

The agreement furthermore will probably assure the stability of M. Briand's Ministry. Whether France will be able immediately to raise money she is in crying need of, on the huge credits she has been awarded at the expense of Germany, will be the chief subject of deliberation in the Allied Conference in London on February 28th.

There is some criticism of export tax on the ground that its yield is purely speculative but on the contrary, it is pointed out that it will give the Allies motive to encourage Germany's reasonable industrial expansion.

GERMAN LIABILITIES IN STERLING.

ALLIES' RESPECTIVE SHARES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 30.
Recd. 12-30 p.m. Feb. 1.

The amount in sterling to be paid by Germany in forty-two years is £11,300 millions of which Britain will receive £2,486 millions, France £5,876 millions and the other Allies £2,938 millions. This is exclusive of the revenue from export tax which the Paris papers estimate in a few years will produce a hundred millions a year.

FRENCH NOTE TO GERMAN DELEGATION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

PARIS, Jan. 30.
Recd. 2 p.m., Feb. 1.

The Havas Agency states:—M. Briand as President of the Conference has sent the head of the German delegation a letter setting forth the Conference's decisions with regard to disarmament and saying that the Allies, while granting Germany new delays, hope that she realises the serious consequences which will be entailed by refusal to carry out the obligations.

ENTENTE SIGNALLY STRENGTHENED

FRENCH PRESS JUBILANT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 30.
Recd. 12-30 p.m. Feb. 1.

Paris.—The Press is rejoicing at the results of the Conference. It declares that the Entente has been signally strengthened.

"GERMANY CANNOT PAY".

GERMAN PRESS ANGRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 30.
Recd. 12-30 p.m. Feb. 1.

A Berlin message states that the reparations have angered the German press which is unanimous in declaring that Germany cannot pay.

CONFERENCE RECOGNISES GEORGIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 30.
Recd. 12-30 p.m. Feb. 1.

A Paris message states that the Conference recognised Georgia.

BRITISH PREMIER AND DELEGATION DEPART FOR LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 30.
Recd. 12-30 p.m. Feb. 1.

Paris.—Mr. Lloyd George and the British delegation have departed for London.

PREMIER IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 30.
Recd. 12-30 p.m. Feb. 1.

Mr. Lloyd George has returned to London.

FATHER DOMINIC GETS FIVE YEARS' IMPRISONMENT.

ON VARIOUS CHARGES OF DISAFFECTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 31.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Feb. 1.

Father Dominic, the late Mr. McSweney's chaplain, has been sentenced on various charges of disaffection to five years' imprisonment. two years of which will be remitted.

FATHER O'CALLAGHAN.

TO LEAVE U. S. BY FEB. 11.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 30.
Recd. 12-30 p.m. Feb. 1.

Washington.—Mr. Wilson Secretary of Labour has ordered Father O'Callaghan to leave the United States by February 11th. Father O'Callaghan's whereabouts are unknown.

"GO IN FOR COMPLETE HOME RULE."

MR. HOUGHTON'S ADVICE TO BURMA

(From our Own Correspondent.)

RANGOON, Jan. 28.

Mr. Bernard Houghton, in the course of a letter to the Editor of the "New Burma" urges the people to go in for complete Home Rule. He writes. "My view is that we should now go in for complete Home Rule for Burma, with the ministry of four only, one civilian, and a Governor from England. Diarchy, with rules, etc., left to the officials, is a snare. Officials will take care to keep all power in their hands and to damp down popular enthusiasm. Burma ought to be content with nothing less than what Indian provinces will certainly obtain in the near future, and Burma must act on its own. It is no use dancing attendance on officials."

Lady Lloyd visited the Parsi Women's Poor Work Class at Tottie Terrace, Lamington Road yesterday morning.

Sir George Lloyd was yesterday the guest of the Chairman and Trustees of the Bombay Port Trust at Luncheon at the Ballard Pier Station, after which he inspected the Port Trust Works.

Lieut.-Colonel Sir Hereward Wake and Captain C. P. Hancock have left Government House, Bombay.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

(Continued from page 5.)

open to the claimants when the latter feel they are not able to obtain satisfaction from the railway and that recourse to the Commission for which provision is made in Chapter V of the Railway Act is only necessary in such cases, comparatively few in number, as cannot be disposed of in the Courts of Law.

Mr. Macnaughten, replying to the Chairman, said the Indian members of the Chamber were capable of being full members. The Chamber had said 'State management could not be regarded as advantageous as it tended to remove the element of competition so necessary, from the public point of view, to the development of railways', because it thought it was just as well that there should be some competition between two routes as there were between Bombay and Calcutta, and between Bombay and Delhi. He would like to keep what they had. Asked if he thought it desirable that there should be a new route from Calcutta to Delhi too, he said he thought if a company was willing to take up that route as a sound financial investment it would be for the good of the country. From the point of view of India as a whole, in the present state of affairs he would prefer spending money on improving facilities that already existed to spending it for the development of a new area in the country.

Regarding the question of the Board of Directors in London, the witness said the Indian Board or Committee should exercise those powers delegated to them by the London Board. At the present moment, he understood, the London Board delegated certain powers to its Agent, and he (the speaker) would have the position of the Executive Committee here to be the same as that of the Agent and with very considerably extended powers. These powers could be definitely delegated. The main questions of policy should be controlled by the London Board, while the Local Board should have considerable powers of administration.

QUESTION OF WAGES.

The question of increasing wages should be left to the Executive Committee here. The local administration, whether vested in the Agent or in the local Board, must be administered locally in any case. The best way to settle labour disputes was to leave the matter in the hands of one man, who should have behind him the authority of the local Board, who knew local conditions. In practice the Agent and the local Board would agree, but if they did not they would have to go on discussing the matter until they found a *modus vivendi*. Replying to the question "And the staff in the meantime to remain on strike?", the witness said:—"The staff will remain on strike until the responsible body has come to some conclusion." Continuing, the witness said the responsible body was the local Board. He thought the Agent was to be under the control of the local Board, and also the settlement of the staff question. If they had a board in Bombay the advantage would be that it would be accessible very much to the Bombay public opinion. That was one way of putting it. Another would be that it would be in touch with local conditions.

Referring to the allegation that the London Board cared for nothing but dividends, the Chairman enquired if there would not be a petty element of fight between the two bodies in case the local Board in touch with local conditions said that the prices had gone up and that therefore men should have more wages, and in case the London Board on the other hand objected. Replying to this question, the witness said he thought the London Board must leave these questions of administration to the local Board.

LONDON SHAREHOLDERS.

The Chairman: Now, look from the point of view of the London shareholders. They will say: "We have invested our money under the control of the London Board and you put the control of dividends in the hands of the local Board, who are not in touch with the shareholders and who are accessible to local pressure. We do not like that. That was not in the bargain when we put in our money."

The witness: In any case if the settlement of these matters is left to the London Board, it should act on the recommendations of the Agent or involve the whole system in strike. They would be in a much better position if they had a strong body locally to which they can delegate the whole of that responsibility.

Replying to further questions by the Chairman, the witness said the London Board could dismiss their Agent if he managed unwisely, but he thought the local Board ought to be independent of the London Board to that extent.

Regarding the statement that by the removal from the control of the Finance Department the utilisation of surplus railway earnings for railway development would take place in a more enlightened manner, the witness said the unenlightened manner was practised by the Government of India, which was particularly obvious in 1918-19, when all the profits were used to pay themselves dividends and nothing was put back in the business. Regarding the question of raising rupee capital the witness said he would begin by going to the Government of England and asking them if they would pass a special Act exempting Indian shareholders from the income-tax. As to rates and fares he did not think the Railway Board was the best body to decide disputes with railways. He thought the existing machinery for deciding disputes between railways and traders was satisfactory.

Replying to Sir H. Ledgurd, the witness said it was a business principle to increase the rates so that the revenue balanced with the expenditure and the State was not called upon to raise separate taxation to meet the deficiency. He felt the railways at present had reasonable grounds to increase their rates on certain commodities. There could be very little doubt that the railways having access to Bombay during the last few years had not had sufficient facilities to reasonably meet their requirements of traffic. During the last eight or ten years the Chamber had received complaints from its members and it had represented matters to the railways concerned and also to the Railway Board. As a result of their continued representations. the general situation had improved, but it was very much behind what it was eight or ten years ago.

INTRODUCTION OF INDIAN ELEMENT.

Replying to Mr. Srinivas Sastri, the witness said he was not in the least afraid of the introduction of the Indian element into the higher branches of the railway service. The sooner they got qualified Indians for these posts the better it would be. He did not want incompetent people to be put in.

Mr. Sastri: So that to the extent of efficiency you are prepared to see that Indians get their due share of the service?

The witness: Yes, as far as efficiency allows.

Do you think the State is inclined to let the service deteriorate to the point of inefficiency more than the private companies?—I think so.

Do you mean that by the introduction of Indians into the judicial branch that service has deteriorated?—Not in the least.

Or the executive service?—No, not in the least.

In the railways you see Indians occupy high posts in the audit department?—Yes.

Then where does your fear come in?—I have no fear.

Certainly you are not afraid of the political element. If the State has allowed Indians to come in without loss of efficiency why do you single them out as something to be avoided?—It does not trouble me in the very least to think that the State has put in efficient Indians into the railways. What does trouble me is that it is the accepted tendency of the State management to put in inefficient people. There are quite as many inefficient Europeans as inefficient Indians. I am thinking of all inefficient people.

Mr. Sastri: I now see your point.

THE LONDON BOARD.

Replying to Mr. Purshotamdas Thakoredas, the witness said he wanted to retain the London Board firstly for the purpose of raising money, and secondly because they could there get the best expert opinion on all questions of technical matters. They must have the final say resting with the London Board which would be in touch with the best expert opinion on technical matters. Then there was also the question of buying stores. If one said a London Board was not essential for the raising of capital he would not agree. If Sir Marshall Reid told the Committee in London that a London Board was not essential in that connection, it was obvious there was a difference of opinion.

Mr. Purshotamdas remarked that big bodies in India like the Bombay Port Trust had no boards in London. They had their consulting engineer. Several big public bodies and commercial firms in India did not think it necessary to have a Board in London. He also referred to the firm of Tatas who had no London Board.

The witness said the Tatas had not got a Board in London, but on the other hand they had responsible partners in the firm meeting the experts on technical questions in London.

Mr. Purshotamdas suggested that if expert directors could come to India one for a year by rotation and could stand the Indian climate for one year, and as they had six big railways in India it would be possible to constitute a Board in India made of experts drawn one from each of the six Boards in London. He added this alternative might solve the whole difficulty about the anxiety to have experts in India.

The witness said it would be difficult to start a full board.

We may get out of that difficulty by having one director from each board and forming a full board?—You can get one member for each board, but the remaining members of the boards would have no knowledge of railway management.

The witness further said the difficulty would be about getting experts on technical matters. There would be no difficulty about getting men possessing commercial knowledge, but it would be difficult to get them to do the amount of work that would be necessary as it was suggested to get only one expert from the London Board and to have the rest from the commercial community.

The Chairman said that in England they did work corresponding to a day a month.

The Committee adjourned till to-day.

NEW BENGAL COUNCIL.

INAUGURATION BY THE DUKE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 1.

The Duke of Connaught this morning, formally inaugurated the Bengal Legislative Council in the presence of Lord Ronaldshay, Sir Shums-ul-Huda, President, Ministers, members of the Executive Council and practically all members.

The Duke drove *in state* from the Government House. Lord Ronaldshay made a speech inviting the Duke to open the Council, in the course of which he made a powerful appeal for cooperation on the part of all who wished well of Bengal, announcing he would devote the remainder of his time of office to the purpose. The Duke of Connaught, in declaring the Council open, urged the members to make the betterment of the condition of their country making it their sole thought and urged the Bengali and British communities to cooperate cordially for the happiness and prosperity of the province. The President then thanked the Duke for inaugurating the Council and requested him to convey the expression of loyalty and devotion of the people of Bengal to the King-Emperor.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 1.

A few light falls again occurred in Upper Burma and Assam. A fresh western disturbance is affecting the North-west Frontier.

Forecast:—Extension in North-west Frontier Province and Baluchistan.

RESPONSE TO CONGRESS CALL

(Continued from previous page.)

Dr. Ansari of Delhi was among those present at the Conference.

MADRAS STUDENTS AND N.C.O.

MR. K. IYENGAR'S EXHORTATION NOT TO LAG BEHIND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 31.

Presiding over a largely attended meeting of students of Madras at Beach, Mr. Kasturiranga Iyengar after referring to students Non-Cooperation activities in Bengal, Bombay and other places exhorted Madras students not to be behind-hand their brethren in other parts of the country. Referring to Medical and Engineering students, about whose leaving the colleges, there was some difference of opinion, he found the opinions of Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Das were in favour of their doing so, and said it was for students to decide what course they should pursue at the close of the meeting. Some students announced their intention of withdrawing from their institutions. Among those present at the meeting was Mr. C. Vijiaraghavachari.

AGRA MEDICAL BOYS ON STRIKE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AGRA, Feb. 1.

The students of the Medical College have gone on strike. They ask for dismissal of a lecturer. The matter was fully discussed between the Civil Surgeon and students, but they declined to resume work unless the lecturer was dismissed at once. The Civil Surgeon refused to adopt this course, but efforts are still being made to effect a settlement.

SCHOOL BOYCOTT MOVEMENT IN SIND

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Jan. 31.

Boycott of schools movement is proceeding in Upper Sind. At Sukkur, Prof. Vaswani performed the opening ceremony of Tilak High School, which 200 student boycotters have joined. During his two days stay at Shikarpur, Prof. Vaswani addressed crowded public meetings, explaining the significance of national education for strengthening the struggle for Swarajya and achieving Swarajya at an early date. A committee of management was formed, and several student boycotters joined the new National High School. Yesterday Prof. Vaswani addressed a public meeting at Larkana, where a national high school has been started. The Sind College students are holding meetings.

IN LUDHIANA DISTRICT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 31.

Lala Lajpat Rai's school in Jagraon (his native town) in the Ludhiana district, is being depleted of its strength as a result of the Non-Cooperation movement. Parents are withdrawing their sons and arranging for their education in the local board school. It is stated that 300 have already left and that the remaining, about 80, are expected to follow suit. The Municipal Committee of Jagraon and the District Board are hard put to it in finding accommodation.

NATIONAL COLLEGE AT BEZWADA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 31.

A Bezwada correspondent reports the opening of the Gandhi National College there.

ALLEGED ROUGH HANDLING OF TEACHERS.

COMPLAINT FILED IN COURT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 31.

As a sequel to the excitement among the students of the school at Telinipara, in Serampore Subdivision, a complaint has been filed in the local court by an assistant master against a student and his father, charging them with assault and abuse. It appears that some boys of the school wrote "Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai" on a blackboard and on the teacher wiping it off, the boys gave cheers for Mahatma Gandhi, and as a result of this three boys are alleged to have been caned by the Headmaster.

The boys complained to their parents, and as the Headmaster and an assistant master were returning home, they are said to have been subjected to abuse and assault, which gave rise to the complaint in question. The Headmaster, who is said to have been roughly handled, is understood to be confined to bed.

A POONA LECTURE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Feb. 1.

Mr. Laxman Janardhan Apte, Municipal President, presided last evening at an open air meeting addressed by Mr. Bhasker Balwant Bhopatkar on the question of the undesirability of the students leaving their schools and colleges and lawyers ceasing to attend their courts. In spite of strenuous attempts on behalf of local non-cooperators to boycott last evening's meeting it was attended by about 3,000 people, who gave the lecturer a patient hearing for the greater part of his speech. It was only towards the conclusion of his remarks, that he was frequently interrupted and hissed and repeated appeals by the chairman as also by several staunch Non-Cooperationists clad in *khadar* and Gandhi cap for patience and tolerance were unavailing. The lecturer had consequently to leave his speech unfinished. He was followed by Non-Cooperationists, who severely rebuked the audience for their insulting behaviour towards the lecturer.

NEAR EAST CONFERENCE.

MUSTAPHA-KEMAL'S DEMANDS.

GREEK PREMIER TO GO AS PLENIPOTENTIARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 30.
Recd. 12-30 p.m. Feb. 1.

In connection with the invitation of the Greeks and the Turks to attend the Near East Conference in London it is reported from Constantinople that Mustapha Kemal has notified the Grand Vizier that the Angora Government is the only Government at present existing in Turkey. He is awaiting a direct invitation from the Allies when he will submit the following terms for acceptance.

Firstly foreign troops must immediately evacuate the Turkish territories, and secondly Turkey refuses to pay indemnity.

Meanwhile the Greek Premier M. Rhallis, declares that he will go to London as the plenipotentiary of an Allied country as he does not consider that anything has happened justifying the change of views on the part of the signatories of the Treaty of Sevres with regard to Greece.

TURKISH GOVERNMENT ACCEPTS INVITATION.

DELEGATION TO BE SENT IN AGREEMENT WITH NATIONALISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 31.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Feb. 1.

Constantinople.—The Grand Vizier has informed the Allied High Commissioner that the Turkish Government has accepted the invitation for the Near East Conference in London on February 21st and will appoint a delegation in agreement with the Nationalist Government in Angora with which telegraphic communication is being restored.

"OBSERVER" ON MR. CHURCHILL'S APPOINTMENT.

HIS UNEXAMPLED OPPORTUNITIES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 30.
Recd. 2 p.m., Feb. 1.

The "Observer" describes Mr. Churchill's appointment to the Colonial Office as an epoch-making event. The paper eulogises his organising and executive powers and his courage and imagination and says that the nation and the dominions will respond to the spirit of faith, hope and action in which Mr. Churchill will approach unexampled opportunities afforded by the New Ministry of Imperial Affairs. His first task will be evacuation of Mesopotamia, which involves settlement with Turkey and definition of the status of Egypt after consultation with Australia and South Africa. Then there will be continuation of Mr. Chamberlain's work of developing the Empire's resources.

DELHI MOTOR SHOW.

One of the most important functions of interest to the general public and firms dealing in motor cars is the forthcoming Delhi Motor Show organised by Mr. Barron, the Chief Commissioner, and Major Morgan of Clive Engineering Company.

A space measuring 1,000 by 400 square yards has been enclosed and the work of putting up 40 stalls, 25 by 10 each, is being speedily completed under the immediate, supervision of Major Morgan and Mr. Madhoram, the well-known contractor. Within the enclosure arrangements have been made to provide special stalls for representatives of the Press, and for the location of post, telegraph and telephone offices. In the middle a big shamiana will be erected which will be set apart for refreshments, and by its side a band-stand is being set up. An artistic gateway is fast approaching completion.

The entries up to date from various motor firms are:—

Wolseley Motor Car Coy., Messrs. T. R. Pratt and Co., Imperial Motor and Cycle Co., New Delhi Motor Service, Bombay Motor Car Co., Rolls Royce Co., North India Motor Car and Cycle Co., Indian States and Eastern Agency, Empire Engineering Co., Messrs. A. Brown and Co., Crescent Automoblie Co., Bombay Cycle and Motor Engineering Co., Russa Engineering Works, Ltd., Gwalior Motor Car Co., Messrs. Jessop and Co., British Motor Car Co., National Commercial Co., Messrs. Turner Hoare and Co., Messrs. Pearey Lal and Sons, Ltd., French Motor Car Co., Valvoline Oil Co., Messrs. A. H. Wheeler and Co., Messrs. Dunlop and Co., Delhi Motor and Engineering Co., Messrs. Gillanders Arbuthnot Co., Messrs. Moonalal Sons, Messrs. Walter Locke & Co., Bombay Garage, Messrs. Pyrine & Co., Messrs. Wakefield Oil Co., Messrs. Ol of Borin & Co., Bateman Tyre and Rubber Co., Messrs. Govan Bros., The Reliance Co. (being entered) Handley Page Co., and Bestos & Co.

A special feature of the show will be aerial trips organised by the Handley Page Co.

M. Clemenceau will arrive in Hyderabad (Deccan) on the 7th instant and will be the guest of the Hon. the Resident and Mrs. Russell at the Residency, Hyderabad.

It is stated that the Hon. Mr. C. G. Todhunter, member of the Madras Executive Council, will shortly proceed on furlough, and Mr. A. H. Knapp, Chief Secretary to Government, will succeed him.

"DUKE A CAT'S-PAW OF THE BUREAUCRACY."

BOMBAY RESOLVES TO BOYCOTT PUBLIC FUNCTIONS.

CONDUCT OF CORPORATORS CONDEMNED.

Resolutions boycotting all public functions in connection with the visit of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught and condemning the conduct of the Corporators of the Bombay Municipality in voting an address to the Duke in the name of the citizens of Bombay were unanimously passed at a public meeting of the Bombay citizens, held at the Oswal Vaishya Wadi, Mandvi, on Monday night. The meeting was attended by several thousands of people, most of whom were merchants. Mr. Nafandas Purshottam was voted to the chair and Messrs. S. R. Bomanji, G. R. Deshpande, D. B. Gokhale, Shaukat Ali, S. G. Banker, Dr. M. B. Velker and several others addressed the meeting.

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The chairman said at the outset that a new flash of light had fallen on their country now and through that light Mr. Gandhi wanted to lead them to their destination. But, said the speaker, it would be difficult for Mr. Gandhi to take them to the destination unless each of them helped him as far as he could. And for that help the students and the merchants were called upon first, because those were the two communities which piloted the boat of every nation in the past and at present. Mr. Gandhi had devised to attain the regeneration of his nation by non-co-operating in every respect with the present Government that had exploited the resources of the country by crafty means, trodden their national honour under their feet and connived to destroy the great religious institution of seven crores of her people.

The Duke of Connaught had been brought down to India as a catspaw of the bureaucracy to hush up the real situation here and to throw dust into the eyes of other civilized peoples of the world. The speaker, therefore, besought them, to vindicate their national honour by having nothing to do with the present bureaucratic Government and their henchman, the Duke.

MR. S. R. BOMANJI.

Mr. S. R. Bomanji then moved the first resolution that they must not take any part in any public function in connection with the forthcoming visit of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught. He said they all knew that the Duke was at Calcutta now and the day on which he arrived there, the tramwaymen and the taxi drivers struck work, and except in European quarters, all merchants suspended business as a mark of their indifference towards the visit of the Duke. A procession was arranged to follow the Duke from Howrah to the Government House, but no Indian took part in it. Only the police, military and some sailors formed the procession. But even yet the Anglo-Indian papers have been booming vigorously, saying that the routes through which the Duke passed were thronged with men. The speaker asked who those men were. Were they the police, military and naval officers or the public of Calcutta?

FOLLOW CALCUTTA'S EXAMPLE.

Mr. Bomanji then asked the audience not to give any opportunity to the Anglo-Indian press in Bombay to manipulate the fact. He assured them that if they went out only to see the fun even then the Anglo-Indian organs would say "people collected in crowds to accord a warm welcome to the Duke," if they shouted on that day "Gandhiki jai", those papers would say "the people shouted reafening cheers to the Duke." So the best way for them was to suspend their business, and close their shops and never to go out on the day on which the Duke would arrive here. He suggested that they should also consider the road through which the Duke would pass on subsequent days as manforsaken routes. The example of Calcutta, said the speaker, must be followed everywhere, if they wanted to make the Duke gauge their feelings.

NO INSULT TO DUKE.

Of course, by that attitude they did not intend to insult the King's representative, their intention was only to make it clear that until the wounds of their hearts were healed, they could not take any part in his reception. He knew the Duke was a good and sincere man, and, if they could express their real feelings by boycotting his visit, he would understand the real situation of the country and would convey it to the King, whom he has come to represent here. Indian Bureaucracy wanted to hush up the real situation in the country and show to the world that Indians were a happy and well-ruled people. He asked if they were ready to do that. "Yes, yes, all, all" was the unanimous reply of the audience.

Concluding, Mr. Bomanji said if any man acted against the will of the nation, and participated in the reception of the Duke, he would be considered as only an enemy of the country. The Corporators, who voted an address to the Duke in the name of the citizens without consulting them, were no longer the representatives of the citizens but a number of "boot-polishers" to the bureaucracy.

MR. G. R. DESHPANDE.

Mr. G. R. Deshpande wanted first of all to ask the Bombay public as to why the Duke had come to this country now. He was here for many years and knew the climate of the place and the condition of the people then again why was he coming? There really was a secret in connection with the Duke's visit to this country and the bureaucracy would never disclose that secret. The bureaucracy with a view to hide the real feelings of the people had thought fit to hail the Duke and give him addresses, dinners and tea and garden parties in the name of the people.

NOT INVITED BY PEOPLE.

So it was the duty of every Indian today to shake off sycophancy and make a bold stand. Every Indian must frankly say that until the wrongs done to our Islam brethren were righted and until the atrocities perpetrated in the Punjab were redressed, we would not receive the "guest" who had been falsely invited in our name. Unless we were freed from the British fetters of slavery, we would not be able to welcome the King's representative. And if spite of of our previous expression of opinion, the Bombay bureaucrats called the Duke to this city they had nothing to do with him. They would close the doors of their houses on the roads through which the Duke would pass and would consider his procession as a "funeral" procession. They would never go out of their houses so long as the Duke would be in Bombay.

Mr. D. B. Gokhale supporting the isolution, said, the Duke, the King's uncle, had come to India to see on behalf of the King, if the Indians had forgotten the Punjab massacre and the Khilafat wrongs.

In conclusion he exhorted the audience to show their mourning by shutting their doors when the Duke came here.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

CORPORATORS CONDEMNED.

Mr. Naranji then moved the second resolution condemning the conduct of the Corporators in voting an address to the Duke in the name of the citizens of Bombay. He said that the Corporation was another humbuging institute of the bureaucracy was proved by the recent happenings in the Corporation in connection with the proposed visit of the Duke. He wanted to know if the people of Bombay were going to be humbuged any more, and, if not, then he suggested that on the day on which the Corporation would present the address to the Duke, the people also should hold a public meeting to announce that it was not the people who gave him the address but the "boot-polishers" of the Corporation.

Continuing, the speaker said one of the Corporators was Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas (cries of "shame, shame") who said from the public platform that he would either die or prevent an address being voted to Lord Willingdon in the name of the public. But the speaker could not understand how the same Mr. Jamnadas was now doing the same kind of act which he once hated.

MR. SHAUKAT ALI.

Mr. Shaukat Ali, while seconding the resolution, said a friend of his came from England that very day and from what his friend told him, he concluded that there would be no more foolish nation in the world than the Indians if they participated in the Duke's reception. For so many months Indians were struggling under the greatest wrongs done to them and the worst insult inflicted on their self-respect but England was not at all aware of it. So one of their means to get their grievances known to the outer world was to boycott the Duke.

Indians had to-day found that there was no truth in British promises and there was no sincereity in their professions. They would no longer be misled by any body's sooth saying. They were now determined to have their own liberty and they would not care if thousands of them were killed and hundreds of their women were widowed and hundreds of their children were made orphans.

The resolution further supported by Dr. Velker and Mr. S. G. Banker was carried unanimously.

The meeting dispersed after a vote of thanks was passed to the chair on the motion of Mr. Bomanji.

MR. A. R. IYENGAR.

WHY HE RESIGNED FROM MEMBERSHIP OF SENATE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 31.

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar writes to the Press announcing his resignation of membership on the senate of the Madras University. He holds the view that the Non-Co-operation resolution of the Congress does not, either in terms or intendment require the Congressmen to resign their connection with institutions, University Senate, or Municipal and local boards, but clearly calls upon them, under Clause (C) to help to nationalise such schools or colleges as are under their control. However, some of his Congress fellow-workers in Madras feel that his continuing in Senate leads to misapprehension and misrepresentation likely to hinder his Congress work, and so he has tendered resignation.

INDIAN SCIENCE CONGRESS.

TRIBUTES TO BENGAL ACIENTISTS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 31.

His Excellency Lord Ronaldshay opened the eighth meeting of the Indian Science Congress. In doing so, the Governor in the course of his speech after referring to the students' movement, said, in splendid contrast with the policy of negation stood the solid achievements in the field of science of men of Bengal like Sir Prafulla Chandra Ray and Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose. He had learnt of the outstanding achievements in the field of physical chemistry of a pupil of Sir Prafulla Chandra Ray, Dr. J. C. Ghose, whose original work had already placed him in the front rank of chemists of the day, and the people of Bengal would watch with profound interest the future of so distinguished a son. "Nor can I permit this opportunity" said his Excellency "to slip by of offering to Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose my warmest congratulations upon the epoch-making work which has won for him a fellowship of the Royal Society, the foremost association of scientists in the world. I would indeed be easy to mention many others whose names have been rendered famous by their services to the cause of learning—Sir Rajendra Nath Mukherjee, the President of this Congress, who is about to address you or again Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee, Chairman of the local committee to whom Bengal, nay the whole of India, owes an unrequitable debt for the manner in which he has breathed upon the smouldering members of Indian learning and has fanned once more the flame of Oriental Philosophy which was once the glory of this ancient land.

Sir Rajendra Nath Mukerjee then delivered his presidential address. The Congress then adjourned and will commence to regular sittings from to-morrow.

BURMA REFORMS.

SPECIAL MEETING OF BURMA COUNCIL

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Jan. 31.

The Secretary of State having intimated that the Burma Reform Bill will be introduced into the House of Lords in February, and that he desired the opinion of local Legislative Council before introduction. A special meeting of the Burma Council has been summoned to take place on Saturday 12th February. The usual period for notice of resolutions will, it is understood be suspended, so that members may bring forward their suggestions. Official members will probably abstain from taking part in the Legislative Council meeting, on the 12th, beyond attending.

INDIANS IN TRINIDAD.

1,080 RETURN TO INDIA.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 31.

It is notified that s.s. "Hughly" carrying one thousand and eighty-one Indian-returned emigrants, left Trinidad on the 8th January and is expected to arrive at Calcutta on or about the 21st February.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TO MEET AT TOWN HALL AT NOON ON MARCH I.

A "Bombay Government Gazette" Extraordinary notifies the appointment of the Town Hall, Bombay, as the place and 12 o'clock noon of the first day of March ext as the time of the meeting of the ecoud session of the Legislative Council.

HILL TOP GOVERNMENT.

MOTION TO LIMIT IT TO FIVE MONTHS.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 31.

Rai Bahadur Jadu Nath Mazumdar, M.L.A., has given notice of two resolutions recommending that the exodus of the Government of India to Simla be limited to five months in the year and that all legislative sessions of both chambers of the Indian legislature be held in Delhi.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Trichinopoly (S. I. Railway) wires under date January, 31:—All branches have been repaired and all trains will run through from to-morrow (1st February) commencing from Rameswaram express train.

EAST AFRICA LETTER.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

SUGGESTION ACCEPTED BY EUROPEAN CONVENTION.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

Jan. 2.

"The Europeans of this country should stand together as the Indians had friends in Parliament. If other means could not be found, the Europeans *should take their guns to Mombasa and prevent any Indians from landing*". That is the state of the European mind in this colony and that how an Englishman gave vent to his bitter feelings against Indians at the convention of European Associations which was held at Nairobi this week. It is a matter of great pain that some of the European settlers by such a reckless outburst of anti Indian sentiments deliberately wound their feeling and needlessly exasperate them. systematic campaign of hatred is carried on against Indians and the speeches that were made at the convention while adoptin the resolution for a Round Table conference bear sufficient testimony to this fact

I quote below in full the memorandum submitted by Sir MacMillan on the India question at the convention to give an idea to the Indian public as to what the position of their fellow countrymen is in East Africa and Uganda. It is full of untruths and half-truths about Indians and contains a reply to the Indian claim made by Mr. A. M. Jeewanji in his Congress speech. Here is the memorandum:—

Memorandum

"In a recent address in an Assembly Indians at Mombasa Mr. Jeewanji in an eloquent speech, made the astounding assertion that Kenya was an Indian Colony meaning thereby, evidently from the con text of his speech, that Indians should have by the rights of the case, the chief say in the direction of the administratio of the Colony, and that other races were here in the position of strangers; and he bases his declaration on a further assertion that it was Indian enterprise and capital that had developed the country and mad it what it is."

"Let us examine these amazing statements. It cannot be denied that it was *British* money and enterprise that built the Uganda Railway without which the Hinterland of Mombassa could never have been opened up at all, and is the chief factor in the development of the country."

"So much then for his plea on develop ment by the Indian." The most superficial analysis, shows it to be absolutely false to fact from the start, and this enterprise or Railway construction on which all else depended was carried through without any help whatever from Indian capital. Further no Indian trader would have dared to leave the coast but for the Rail way and for the fact that he got British protection, and but for the strong arm the ruling power, the interior of the country would be a "terra incognita" to the Indian and would never have been developed at all."

"The Indian has taken throughout merely the easy part of a middleman, sometime supplying necessities to the white men wh was toiling and developing the land with the sweat of his brow; and this has been the process upto the present day."

Segregation

"Mr. Jeewanji demands that the syste by which the Indians are segregated should be abolished. Until the Indian has learnt a more cleanly habit, anything of the sort is out of the question. He maintains that dirty habits of his compatriots are due to the want of good administration in the Municipal area, and that Indians are not by nature filthy in their ways. A visit to Bombay, and to the big cities of Hindustan would quickly disabuse any observer of such an illusion."

"The Indian moreover is the last man in the world to complain of any exclusiveness. Exclusiveness is inherent in the race. In what country in the wide world can be found such an exclusive system of caste as there is in India, where the shadow even of the ordinary Indian colonist here would not be allowed to fall on a passing Brahamin; as even the shadow of such an inferior person would bring defilement to the higher caste."

The best solution would be for the Government to give the Indians an area exclusively for themselves, where they would not spread plague and other diseases among the rests of us. He also demands equality of treatment in all political and social concerns, and further that the Government of the country should be transferred to India." "Equality of treatment connotes equality of capacity; of capacity, that is, in its broadest sense."

Agitators' Crusade.

"The inhabitants of Great Britain have gained their political freedom through centuries of struggle and experience. Does the Indian think that he can attain that capacity of self-Government without this long trial? Surely the idea is fantastic. The whole crusade is an attempt by a handful of agitators to work on the feelings of the ignorant multitude, whom, when they have got the power, they could mould to their pleasure. Equality of franchise to the ignorant and illiterate masses of Indians here would mean chaos. At the best it would level down the administration of the land to the capacity of the best capable."

"One of Mr. Jeewanji's claims to equality of treatment is that the Indians fought for the Empire in the late War. It would be interesting to know exact position of the 315 millions of the population of Hindustan, who fought and bleid for the Empire, as compared with the per centages in other parts of the Empire and again what proportion of these Indians now in Kenya have been under arms during the late war to defend the cause, as compared with the present white settlers, so many of whom bear witness to their prowess, limbs and injured health."

"And in all his speech not a word about the right of the African native, except a few vague expressions of goodwill, and yet the native African, who is of a more virile race has an immense contempt for the Indian and would drive him to the sea were it not for the British protection. If the Indian has a right to vote on the grounds he puts forward, how much greater the right of the native African to a similar privilege?"

RACIAL ARROGANCE!

"Let us rid ourselves of cant, the only claim of the British, not only in Africa, but in so many parts of the world to which their presence has brought prosperity, is racial superiority i.e. in a capacity of administration, which so many people are devoid of. Even in Hindustan itself same applies. If we left that country, the result would be chaos and blood shed unheard of, throughout the length and breadth of the land."

"In fine Mr. Jeewanji's speech is nothing more than a rhetorical outburst, whatever the source of its suggestion, whether prompted (or) not. Historically untrue to fact, ethically, impossible of attainment."

"It amounts to a plea for the foundation of a greater India on the lines of Greater Britain, under the aegis of British protection and at the expense of a British Colony."

"Are Indians suited to such a part? This *rising tide of colour* is prompted by catch words born of the war, is a rebellion against the prestige and civilisation of the white man and would destroy the product of centuries of endeavour which has brought in its train prosperity to the furthest parts of the earth."

"Can the Indian hope to equal by a short-cut what has been acquired by centuries of endeavour? Surely not."

This memorandum of Sir MacMillan was endorsed by the Convention. It shows that the convention has lost all sense of proportion and is prepared to lay its seal on anything and everything that is against Indians. Some parts of the memorandum, such as our segregation and franchise are based on such false arguments and they have been refuted so many times that they need not be refuted again.

The Covention has accepted the Indian Association's suggestion for a Round Table Conference. In case of the failure of the conference they have decided to send a deputation to the Secretary of State for Colonies to represent their claims.

DUKE ATTENDS MILITARY RECEPTION.

PRESENTATION OF OFFICERS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 31.

The Duke of Connaught attended a military reception in the Fort this morning at which the officers commanding the regular and auxiliary force units and a number of Indian officers were presented to him. The Duke motored from Government House to Fort William within the precincts of which, on Qeen's Parade Ground, a guard of honour furnished by the first West Kents and 1/90th Punjabis was drawn up and facing them at the other side of the parade ground representative detachments of auxiliary forces of Bengal paraded. As His Royal Highnes entered the Fort the royal salute was fired from its ramparts and the guard of honour presented arms.

The Duke who was received by Lieut.-General Sir Havelock Hudson and general officer Commanding-in-Chief, Eastern Comand, then inspected the Guard, stopping now and again to question those men whose ribbons showed a specially distinguished record and proceeded to the specially erected "shamiana" where Major-General T. A. Cubitt, General Officer Commanding the presidency and Assam districts presented Several Officers. Then followed seventeen Officers Commanding units of the Auxiliary Forces of Bengal and afterwards twenty-one Indian Officers of the various units, each officer as he came forward presenting his sword for the Duke to touch and the Duke shaking hands cordially with all. The Duke then inspected the detachments of Auxiliary forces of which sixteen units were represented and the ceremony closed with the national anthem and cheers for the Duke heartily given by all the troops on parade.

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INDIAN SCIENCE CONGRESS.

PRESIDENT ON NEED OF GOVERNMENT GRANTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 31.

Sir Rajendra Nath Mukerjee, presiding over the eight the Indian Science Congress today, observed that after the lesson the Government of India had had during the war, there was no doubt more attention would be paid and more money spent on encouragement of scientific methods in Indian industries. It was part of the duty of all commercial and industrial concerns which benefited from scientific research to set aside a portion of their enhanced profits for the purpose of contributing towards scientific research. Science was stretching out a hand to industry and it was for industry to appreciate the common need and respond to the advances of science without stint or question.

SOCIAL BOYCOTT AT JHANSI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD Jan. 30.

The "Leader" publishes an account of social boycotting at Jhansi and says, it appears the Municipal Board of Jhansi decided last year to levy house tax. After Mr. Gandhi's visit to that place in November last, the board issued notices of demand. Some gentlemen in Jhansi persuaded ignorant people to believe that the levy of the tax implied they had ceased to be owners of their houses and had become tenants of the municipal board. Members of the board were asked to sign a requisition, urging cancellations of the board's resolution in favour of the house-tax and they were informed that unless they signed it they would be boycotted. Six of them yielded, but five declined to be intimidated in this fashion. Washermen, Kahars, graindealers, vegetable sellers and others were induced to start a social boycott of those members who refused to act against their conscience. The boycott began on the 3rd of January and is still continuing. Among the victims of this persecution is Mr. Rajnarin, who has been ill for many months past. Attempts are reported to have been made to compel his physician also to boycott him. One of the five members of the board has yielded, but other four are holding out. Another gentleman has, however, been added to the list of the persecuted.

NATIONAL SCHOOLS IN RANGOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan. 31.

Six national schools are reported operating in Rangoon, one being for girls. The schools' total attendance is 1,800. The opening of schools in other centres are reported.

TRUE TO CONGRESS MANDATE.

MR. B. V. N. IYER BOYCOTTS COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 31.

Mr. B. V. Narasimha Iyer has written to the Legislative Secretary, local Legislative Council that in obedience to the Nagpur Congress resolution he has resolved not to take oath and not to sit on the Council.

COTTON TRADE.

BROKERS' RESENTMENT AGAINST CONTROL,

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association Ltd., was held at the hall of the Association, Marwadi Bazaar, Bombay, on Monday, Mr. Shivnarayan Nemani presiding.

Mr. Begraj Gupta, addressing the assembly, said:—

The year under report witnessed the struggle between the Association and the Cotton Contracts Board, and your Association had to exert its capacity in that to its utmost. The struggle ceased. The outcome of the struggle, however, can in no way be said to have done any material good to the members. The most important point to which I desire to draw your attention is the instituting of Panchayat system among the members themselves, and in this the Association has failed, which it was its duty to make it a success.

This year the Control is to revert to the trade and it will be enforced by a new Association, under which it is hoped, it will be successful. We have seen already that the combined efforts of the Association and the Trade to remove the Government Control over the Cotton Trade, failed, whereas it is as if of its own accord, that the hope of removal has been held out to us this year.

In spite of the fact that Government Control has not served any useful purpose, and the strong opposition against its continuance, all advice to Government by the Association and Trade seems to have fallen on the unheeding ears. This is one most grievous feature which characterised the year under report.

MENDICANT POLICY.

Now the time has come for us when we have to decide whether to forward petitions and prayers to the Government or not. I think petitions and prayers to the Government have no meaning. As already said, the Board has not served any useful purpose by control, and I reiterate the same fact, and am of opinion that the Board exhausted all its capacity and power on regulating speculation, leading to increase of speculation.

The policy of the Board, viewed from the standpoint of economics and commerce, proved most suicidal to the vital interests of the country. For instance, our cotton prices went down to the lowest level this year, as against the prices of the past two seasons.

Another point raised is the inauguration of the Board over the Trade against its wishes, still it is surprising to hear that efforts are made to style it as representative body of the Cotton Trade of Bombay.

The meeting adopted the Managing Committee's report.

A portrait of Mr. Shivnarayan Nemani was unveiled, and the meeting was dissolved.

TEACHERS' MEETING.

INCREASE IN SALARIES URGED.

A special meeting of all the primary teachers in the Bombay Presidency was held on Sunday last in the Vanita Vishram Hall, Bombay, Dr. A. G. Viegas presided. About 400 to 500 delegates from the 19 districts of the Northern, the Central and the southern Divisions of the Preisdency with the exception of Sind and consisting of teachers teaching Marathi, Gujarati and Urdu attended the meeting. It was announced that about 150 teachers had sent to him letters sympathising with the object of their meeting.

Mr. Yeshwant N. Vaidya gave a resume of the work done by the Sangha. The result of the war, famine and other things had also affected the teachers. The teaching staff were suffering heavily from the dearth and other means of livelihood and with an idea of getting them free from further starvation, the Sangha was established and the Government were apprised of their grievances. The Government knew them but how far almighty God desired them to remain in that state was to be seen. Their first meeting was presided over by the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye and the second by Mr. Sathe. The Director of Public Instruction had assured them that he would consider their grievances but they were disappointed to learn that there was no provision for an increase in the primary teachers' salaries in the budget. They only received Rs. 12 as salary and Rs. 4 as a war allowance. The teachers were less valued than the labourers and prisoners in jails as the latter received more wages than the former and this was made known to Government through the members of the Legislative Council. So they decided to organise the conference to get a redress of their grievances. While the untrained teachers only got Rs. 23 per month barely enough to live from hand to mouth and as the budget was to be moved in the Council very soon, they assembled there to consider over their grievances.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Dr. Viegas, the President, said they in India treated most scandalously their primary teachers which is the most scandalous treatment that could be seen in the past world perhaps. He had taken some interest in the matter. There was a time when their primary teachers were paid Rs. 5. This was raised to Rs. 7 and again to Rs. 9 and Rs. 12. During the war, they had a war allowance of Rs. 4 which came to a ridiculous and magnificent salary of Rs. 14. A Government communique issued in November last had raised it to Rs. 20 for the lower ranks of the profession but they had made no condition for the trained teachers. These increases were by way of allowances. They were not consolidated with their salaries which was the most unfortunate circumstance for the preliminary teachers who have to mould the character of the youth. He failed to understand why the teachers of the Presidency should be so scandalously treated and they were not going to take into consideration the great harm they might inflict on the infants of the country.

RESOLUTION.

The following resolutions were then passed unanimously:—

(1) That this special joint conference of the primary teachers from all the districts of the Presiency of Bombay expresses its loyalty and attachment to the person and throne of His Majesty the King-Emperor.

(2) That congratulations be offered to the Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye for his appointment by the Government as a Minister.

(3) That funds to carry out the work of the Association be raised and a sum of Rs. 200 be given to the Secretary for preliminary expenses.

(4) That this meeting greatly regrets and emphatically protests against the temporary relief sanctioned by Government as regards untrained teachers is totally inadequate and unsatisfactory.

(5) That the scheme suggested by the Sholapur Conference is not yet sanctioned by Government. The Minister should therefore be requested to bring it into force before the end of March, 1921. While doing the same the Minister should give his due consideration to the concession to secure certificates of higher grades within the given time be extended to all. That special Mahomedan allowance should be given to the teachers until they reach the grade of Rs. 40.

That this conference authorising the president to forward the resolutions to the authorities concerned and also to take a deputation to the Minister.

It was resolved to hold the next conference in Nasik.

The Secretary suggested that Rs. 25 should be contributed by each district to meet the expenses of the deputation to wait on the Minister of Education.

After a vote of thanks to the President, the meeting was dissolved.

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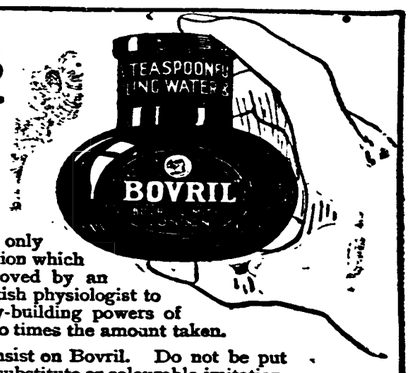

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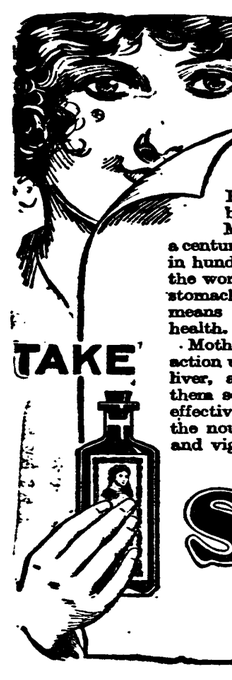

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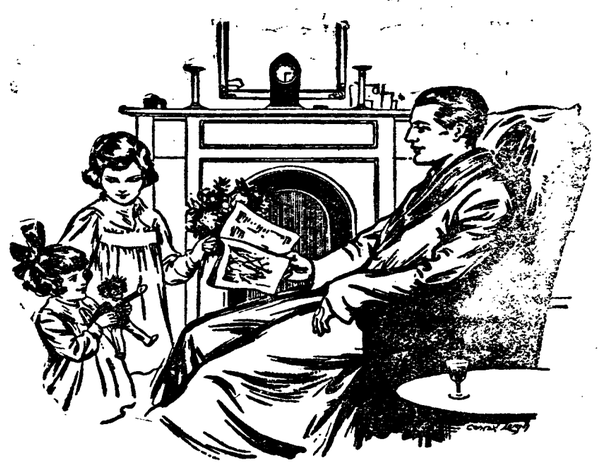

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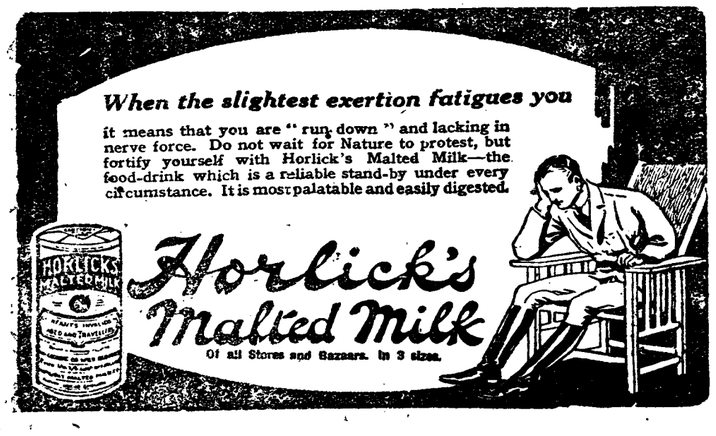
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"AFTER IRELAND, INDIA."

"WE HAVE FAILED UNDER THE TEST AND HISTORY WILL WRITE THE SEQUEL."

FROM "THE NATION."

Inevitably one reads the news from India with Ireland in one's mind, and as one reads, one shudders. The same fatality, the same blindness, the same squandering of opportunity, the same callous trifling with human emotions, may be traced in both cases. There is no exact parallel, and the two problems are by no means at the same stage. One hopes that distance, or racial temperament, or some late visitation of official caution may break the parallel development. But this one must note. The point has come, as it came two years ago in Ireland, when the best that can be attained by any schemes of reform or conciliation within the range of our current practical politics, is contemptuously rejected by the people themselves. Just as, 1914, Ireland was willing to take the Home Rule Act as it then stood, so the Montagu Reform Scheme had, on the whole, the balanced assent of Indians when it was produced. There was no great enthusiasm. There was some criticism, as was only natural and proper. But at that time India felt that the scheme was worth having, and intended to work it. In a hopeful atmosphere, with good-will on both sides, given a Viceroy and a bureaucracy as intent on success as Mr. Montagu himself, the scheme might have satisfied India for some years to come. It was avowed by only a beginning. It was built on a plan admitting of indefinite extension. It was a manifestly sincere step towards self-government, and its acceptance would have meant a smooth evolution for some decades to come.

Classes, religious and races unrepresented.

To-day, no one who cares to face the facts can count any longer on the success of the Montagu reforms. They have ceased to placate or attract. They seem, at the moment of their inauguration, emotionally as dead and as sterile as the old Irish Home Rule Act. We are not sure whether the moderates who would still work the scheme are numerically as weak as the old Irish Nationalists were in 1918. The figures of the elections are not yet fully known, and, even if they were, the electorate is so restricted that no inference can be drawn from its votes alone. India is changing very rapidly, and the old assumption no longer holds that all the levels of the population below the small literate or propertied classes, which alone has the franchise, may be disregarded as non-political. There is a proletariat now in the big towns and industrial areas, which strikes with increasing frequency, and even forms permanent Trade Unions. In the Punjab, under martial law, the entire population was stirred. This mass below the old literate stratum is, we imagine, to be reckoned with the extremists. The boycott of the elections for the new Councils has been far from complete, but we doubt whether, even in moderate strongholds like Madras, the supporters of co-operation have ever managed to rally more than half the electorate. Elsewhere, on the whole the proportion of voters, even within this restricted and very respectable electorate, is very much smaller. Whole classes, whole religions, and, in one or two cases, whole races will be practically unrepresented. The Mahomedans stand almost entirely aside. Inevitably the quality of the men elected has suffered There may be many highly respectable persons among them, wealthy men, men enjoying decorations and titles, but, on the whole they are elderly and timid men, who have little driving power, little initiative, and no great popular following. The Councils will speak only for the more conservative section of the more prosperous upper layer of the Indian population, and even this conservative section, though it has decided to "co-operate," is sore and embittered, and about as likely to co-operate pleasantly as Mr. Devlin is. The very fact that it made itself suspect with the extremer mass by entering the Councils at all, may lead it to emphasize its opposition within them.

Mr. Gandhi's tactics.

The adoption by the Indian National Congress of a definitely revolutionary strategy is an even graver matter. It is always open to debate how far this body is "representative," and also how far its rather disorderly procedure permits of a fair registration of opinion within its own ranks. Probably the fact is that it does represent that part of the Indian nation which is politically conscious. In times of apathy and calm this may seem to be a very small fraction of the population, but in times of unrest its members are indefinitely swollen. It has the leadership, and there is no competing body which can mobilize any volume of enthusiasm. It has gone over to the far Left and has adopted Mr. Gandhi's tactics of Non-Co-operation and boycott. The object seems to be to make the rule of an Anglo-Indian bureaucracy impossible in India, and it proposes to strike not merely at the official organs of British Imperialism, but also at its economic basis. Not only are the Councils to be boycotted, but British imports as well, and labour is to be refused to British capitalists, especially on plantations. Mr. Gandhi is a pacifist and a Tolstoyan, both on moral and tactical grounds. It is very doubtful, however, whether masses of ignorant and passionate men can be disciplined to carry out an extensive boycott of this kind without a lapse into violence. When traders or labourers will not obey, when people will persist in buying British goods or accepting British wages, a mob is apt to pass rather quickly from the boycott to the use of sticks and stones. There must be big meetings and processions, to keep up the fervour of such a movement, and when these are "proclaimed" riots are apt to follow. Sinn Fein began with a passive strategy, and followed it with remarkable success for many years, but it demanded too much self-restraint from hot-blooded young men, and sooner or later one fears that the same thing must happen in India. In one form or another the boycott and the general strike is the traditional popular weapon of the East, from Albania to China, and it often scores remarkable successes. But everything depends on the choice of the end to be attained. The immediate establishment of unqualified self Government is a big and difficult end.

Keeping the wound open.

There is not much mystery about the causes which have converted the original welcome of the Montagu reforms into a revolutionary attitude of boycott. The reckless pursuit of Imperialism in Turkey and Persia played a large part among them, roused the Mahomedans to anger, and fused them with the Hindoos into a united Indian nation. The Esher Report, which its proposal to use the Indian Army as a permanent force for the pursuit of British economic Imperialism in the Middle East outside India, added to this just anger. It was a provocation to make a peace which outraged Indian feeling, but the proposal to use Indian troops perpetually to enforce it kept the wound open. The main cause, however, is the failure to take any action for the trial and punishment of General Dyer for the Amritsar massacre. The ghastly facts of the repression in the Punjab became known only very gradually throughout India. The story of this heaping up of indignities and cruelties infuriated the Indian reader, and the worst of it was that, although the saner part of English public opinion, with the "Times" at its head, was outspoken in its horror, the official party was strong enough to prevent any generous act of repudiation or redress. Even now the Government refuses to amnesty the prisoners sentenced under martial law in the Punjab. The Indian moderate Press, standing stubbornly for "co-operation," and for making the most of the Montagu Councils, appeals in desperate anxiety for some generous act to alter the prevailing feeling. It appeals in vain, and nothing happens, even when English correspondents in India (notably the correspondent of the "Times") join in backing the appeals of the Indian moderates. The same blindness, the same lack of imagination, and over-weening pride of race, the same weakness in yielding to the official reaction, ruin the policy of the Coalition in India and in Ireland. We had to choose between the feelings of the militarist clique which admires General Dyer, and the feelings of the Indian people. The Dyer party achieved at least a half-victory.

No substitute for impartiality in law.

For our part we have no word to offer in this alarming situation, except the advice to give up the idea of mastery in India, and to accept that of partnership. We opposed the Turkish settlement. We opposed the whole Curzonian policy of Imperialism in the Middle East, based, as it is, partly on greed for oil and partly on hatred of Russia. We opposed the Esher Report. Above all we called for the trial of General Dyer, and warned the Government of what would happen to them if they stood by that fanatic of Empire. It is now too late to propose again what was the obvious duty of any Government which respected either humanity or legality. Nor have we any great belief in the efficiency of "some generous act," when it has to be invented as a substitute for justice. If a soldier may massacre four hundred unarmed and unresisting Indians without so much as standing his trial for it, it is irrelevant to suggest that the memory can be covered up by the artificial excogitation of a graceful gesture. One may hang garlands on the machine guns, but their function is not thereby impeded. If Lord Reading goes to India as Viceroy, we shall think the selection a good one, and believe that he will do as much as any man with his ability and trained sense of justice could do. But no one should know better than the Lord Chief Justice of England that there is no substitute for impartiality in the observance of the law. If there is no law in India to restrain British soldiers and officials, our rule stands condemned. The failure has been one above, all, of character. If that is gone we have no gift to bring to India. The Dyer episode was the test of our fitness to govern, not so much India as ourselves. We have failed under the test, and history will write the sequel.

In connection with the Duke's visit to Delhi, the railway authorities have arranged to run special passenger trains to that city from Calcutta on the 1st, 2nd and 4th instant. On the 2nd two special trains will run, one for the Maharaja of Tippera and another for the Duke's stable establishment.

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BOMBAY CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

ITS SCOPE AND FUNCTIONS.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

Under the new Congress constitution, what was hitherto known as the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be plit up into four separate organisations formed on a linguistic basis. Owing to its osition of importance, the City and Island of Bombay has been conceded the status of a Province, and the question of reorganising the Provincial Congress Committee as now to embrace only Bombay proper is engaging the attention of Congressmen. At the meeting of the old Committee held on Saturday, a Provincial Committee was appointed to carry out the work. That Committee, it seems, met on Monday and after informally discussing the bjects and scope of the committee's work, dispersed to thresh out the question today. At present the committee has no definite data to go upon, for the old order of things under which anybody who had attended two Congress Sessions, signed the Congress creed and paid a certain amount of subscription could have become a member of the committee, has been swept away.

The new constitution defines in Article IV the functions and composition of the Provincial Committee, It lays down:

"Each Provincial Congress Committee shall organise District and other Committees referred to in Articles III and shall have the power to frame rules for laying down conditions of membership and for the conduct of business not inconsistent with this constitution or any rules made by the All-India Congress Committee.

"Each Provincial Congress Committee shall consist of representatives elected annually by the members of the District and other Committees in accordance with the rules made by the Provincial Congress Committees."

It is evident from the foregoing that the constitution no longer looks upon the Provincial Committee as an Executive body, which it used to be of old. Its position is now analogous to what is ordinarily understood as the General Staff of the Congress for the Province concerned. The Committee will organise district committees nd tell them whom to enlist on their province as the exponent of Congress policy. But in its own turn, it can only consist of *members elected by its own component parts* in a definite manner, and the number of such representatives will also have to be limited.

There appears to be a misunderstanding in some quarters that the Committee will continue to function as in the past. And hence a ie all other misunderstandings concerning its size, etc. But, as has been pointed out above, the constitution is clear about the scope of the Committee. It follows, therefore, that if the Committee is to function properly, it should be neither too unwieldy, nor too small to degenerate into a clique. Considering that, if properly organised, Bombay will have to be constituted into as many district congress committees as there are wards for the purposes of the Municipality, it would seem desirable that the Committee should at the most consist of 100 members or thereabouts, drawn from the various district Congress Committees, the numbers being apportioned on a definite ratio to the population of the district and also the strength of the membership of each component part. That in the circumstances, is a fair compromise and should cause no heartburning. If the true position of the Committee is also borne in mind, it will appear at once that the Provincial Committee will not need any large funds for its purposes. But as a responsible body that should have some funds always at its disposal is beyond dispute. The Committee will have three or four definite sources as below:

(1) Half the admission fees received by each component part; (2) Contributions from district committees, being a percentage of their membership fees; (3) Subscriptions of members of the Provincial Committee; (4) Donations that may be raised by the Committee; and (5) Balance, if any, left over after defraying the expenses of Congress Session, held in the Province.

This last source is only occasional and whenever it accrues, it is almost certain to come in as a windfall. The Provincial Committee has not to incur any large expenditure, as all executive work by way of propaganda, public meetings etc. will be delegated to the district committees, the Provincial Committee reserving to itself the right of supervision and instruction, and the framing of rules, not inconsistent with the articles of the constitution, for the guidance of the bodies subordinate thereto. The suggestions here contained should prove useful to the Provisional Committee in its deliberations. Its main work lies in organising district committees, for various districts of Bombay, and set them going, and also to frame rules for their working. It needs considerable zeal and energy, to harness in the cause of national service the newly awakened consciousness of the people all over the city and we hope it will be forthcoming in sufficient measure.

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DELHI FUNERAL CASE.

FURTHER HEARING

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 31.

The Delhi funeral boycott case was resumed to-day in the District jail and six witnesses summoned by the Court were examined. Mr. Sajjad Husain Kaif, Editor of the "Delhi Gazette," the first witness, said that he knew accused Abdullah for some time past. He had always tried to maintain order and promote Hindu-Moslem unity. The public respected him as a leader. Even in the case of boycott of the funeral, the accused was trying to make peace. As an instance of the peaceful nature of Abdulla, witness cited that even at present the accused was helping the police investigation to trace the real culprits in the affray which took place only three days ago, near the Juma Mosque and which resulted in several casualties. Through his co-operation, the police had been able to get at some of the accused in this case. Coming to the part played by Abdulla, in the funeral case, witness said the accused was not in any way preventing burial of the dead body but was demanding, on behalf of the crowd, a fatwa on religious grounds. Moreover, witness knew the late Khan Bahadur was considered a Kaffir by the general Mahomedan public.

WHY FATWA WAS DEMANDED?

Mr. Azizuddin, second witness evidenced to the respectability of Abdulla and maintained that fatwa was required on religious grounds. Sheikh Waziruddin was the third witness. He heard people demanding fatwa, because the deceased was a title-holder but he did not see Abdulla abusing anybody. As a matter of fact he (witness) saw him quieting down the people at Turkoman Gate. Rahamit Allahi was the next witness and said refusal to allow burial proceeded from the crowd. Syed Fazal Hussain, grandson of late Sir Syed Ahmed and the only Trustee of the grave-yard, where the late Khan Bahadur Abdulahad was buried, was next examined at length. He said he being a Trustee his permission was necessary before burial in that particular portion of the cemetery where respectable Moslems were buried. Personally witness doubted late Mr. Abdulahad's true Mahomedaniem, and he would even now refuse interment of a dead body in that grave-yard if the deceased was known to oppose the Khilafat. The late Khan Bahadur's body was allowed only when he was told that the deceased had repented on death-bed. Witness also deposed to Abdulla's respectability in public life.

Syed Ali, Tonga-driver, who carried Abdulla in his tonga to Turkoman Gate, in the course of his evidence, said Abdulla was trying to pacify the crowd at Turkoman Gate. Witness himself was summoned by the police sub-inspector in charge of the thana and was instructed to give evidence against Abdulla in order to show that Abdulla took an abusive part in the whole show. Witness assented to carry out the police instructions for fear of being beaten on the spot.

At this stage the court adjourned till to-morrow.

CALCUTTA TRAM STRIKE CONTINUES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 31.

There is no change in the tram strike situation. Only a few cars were taken out by European and Anglo-Indian assistants of the Company. Mr. Sen, President of the Union, said at to-night's meeting that he saw the Manager who said that unless men came back to work they were not prepared to discuss the mater. On no acount any further increase of pay would be granted The strikers decided not to resume work unless their grievances were considered.

UNRULY CONDUCT OF TRAMWAY MEN

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 1.

The drivers and conductors of Calcutta Tramway Company on strike yesterday held up a few cars driven by Anglo-Indians, and attempted to drag the passengers out. Last evening they attacked a number of willing workers and a motor inspector was injured and a time-keeper was robbed of his money bag. A large force of police and a number European sergeants dispersed the crowd. In front of the Kidderpore Depot the strikers put up a barricade of stones five or six feet high, similar blockades were removed in front of other depots. The Company is making endeavours to enlist fresh hands at an early date.

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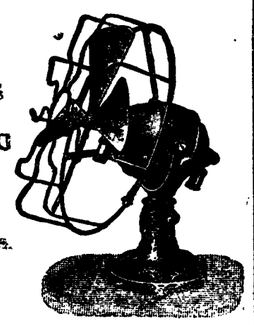

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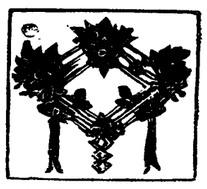

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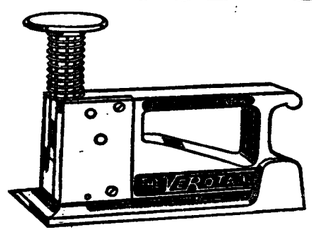

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